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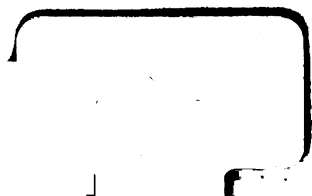


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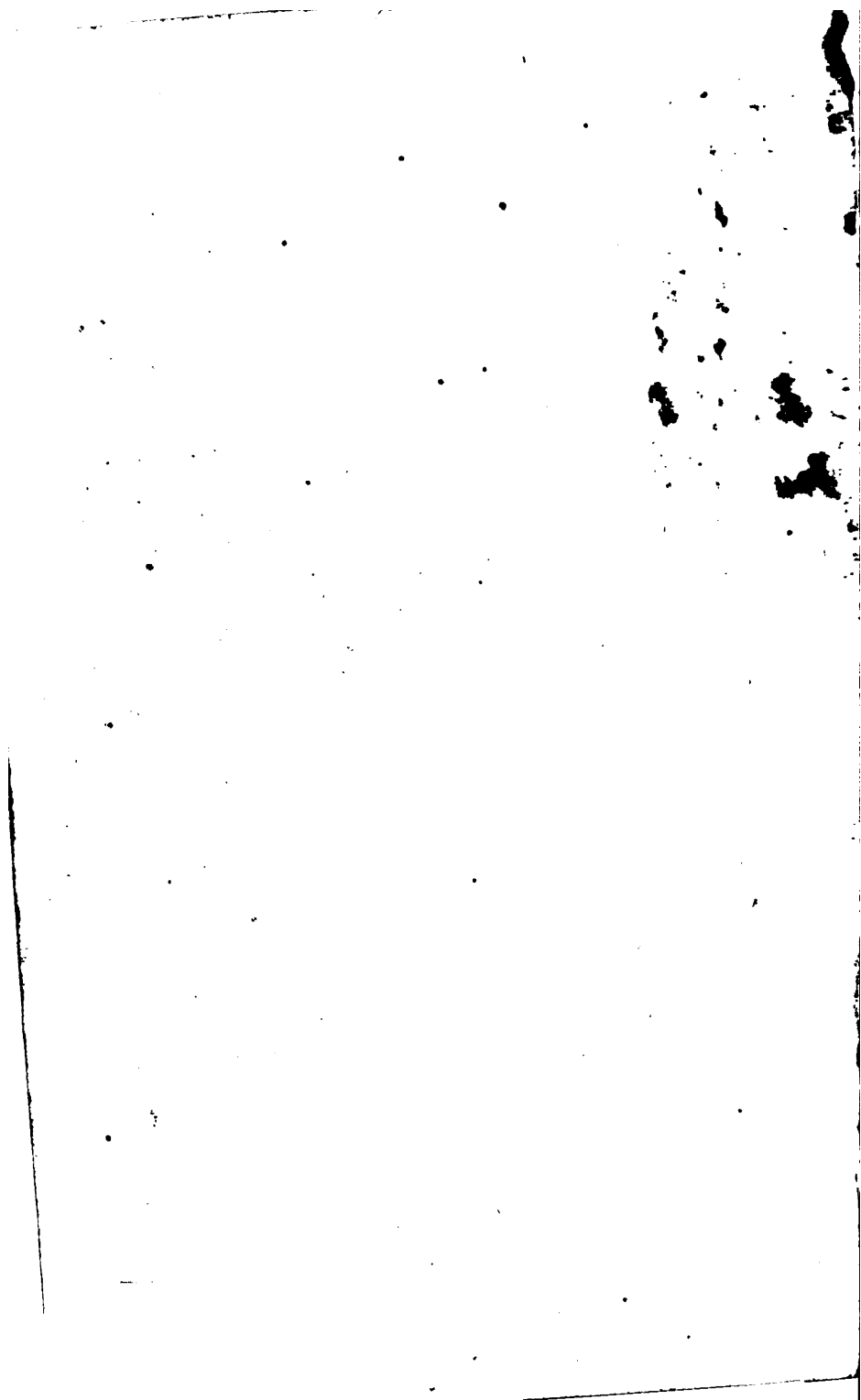
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A NEW  
**System of Mnemonics;**

OR, THE  
**ART OF ASSISTING THE MEMORY;**

SHewing THE APPLICATION OF THIS USEFUL SCIENCE

TO

*History, Chronology, Geography, Astronomy, Statistics, Botany,  
Chemistry, Specific Gravity, Mineralogy, Logic, Rhetoric,  
Logarithms, Prose and Verse, Foreign Grammar, &c.*

**THE LATIN VERBS**

ARE ALSO ARRANGED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT FOUR MAY  
BE CONJUGATED AT ONCE, IN LESS TIME THAN ONE  
IS DONE BY THE COMMON METHOD.

**THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE**

IS SO MADE OUT THAT IT MAY BE LEARNED BY A CHILD IN TWO HOURS.

By S. SAMS, *Bath;*

*Author of the Universal System of Stenography, or Short-Hand, for Writing  
English, Latin, and French, on a plan entirely new.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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MY intention in composing these pages will be guided by a wish to convey as much information and instruction as possible to the Student, and not to display an ostentatious parade of my own reading or abilities, by introducing matter which does not concern it; and therefore shall not take up the reader's time by entering into speculative arguments, or useless investigation, nor give a long detail respecting the origin of Mnemonics. I shall merely observe, that it is a folly in any man of the present day to arrogate to himself (as has been done) its origin; for according to *Quintillian* and *Cicero*, the Grecian poet *Simonides*, who lived 538 years before Christ, invented, and practised it with success; and since his time many of the ancient worthies of Greece and Rome, and men of more modern times and various countries have applied it in a variety of forms. However this may be, all the systems which I have seen have either not been properly defined, or otherwise so complicated that most who have read them have been prevented from putting the Science into practise: at any rate, not one of them has been written to suit the capacity of a child.

I have ardently endeavoured in this small treatise, to remove every obstacle that may be likely to retard the Student in the prosecution of this most useful Art; and have so simplified it, that children are capable of receiving it at a very early period, as I have frequently proved by

teaching a child the *diameters* of the Planets, and their *distances* from the Sun, in less than an hour;—and other things equally difficult, in a time proportionate. My arrangements will be found to differ widely from my predecessors; and also my method of numbering, for this part is so contrived, that any number from *one*, to *nine hundred millions* can be expressed by one short word.

In the prosecution of all kinds of studies, permit me to advise you to call your imagination to your assistance, and not put the whole burden on your memory; for depend on it, if the fancy was suffered to act more, the memory would be much less harassed in the greatest part of our researches. If imagery will bring to our recollection any thing that we wish not to escape us, why not use it? Surely nothing can be less difficult, than to bring before the eye of the mind any objects that we are acquainted with. The celebrated Dr. Watts, in his supplement to the Art of Logic, when speaking of the memory and the imagination, says—

“ Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die

“ In one short hour, but that which strikes the eye

“ Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight

“ Engraves the image with a beam of light.”

The same author continues thus—“ For the assistance of weak memories, the first letters or words of every period, in every page, may be written in distinct colours; as yellow, green, red, &c. and if you observe the same order of colours, at the beginning of each sentence, it will be still better. This will make a great impression, and may much aid the memory.” As directions will be given more particularly how to use the imagination for learning poetry, &c. &c. I shall not dwell on it here; and will only make one observation. Suppose the word clock, would remind you of the date of Henry II. King of England, who is the

25th in succession from Egbert, how easy then is it to bring before the eye of the mind this object, which at once gives you the date. (See the Chronology of the Kings of England.)

Sometimes the associations will appear a little ludicrous, which cannot be avoided; but, if the means produce the ends we ought to be satisfied. But this ludicrousness will wear off as you get more acquainted with it, and a little perseverance will make it appear more and more beautiful, as you will daily discover the great advantages arising from this mode of study.

I shall now request your attention to the division of the Floor, and what are called the numerals, or letters for numbering. As far as respects numbering, in this system letters are used instead of figures; but these are only consonants, (no vowels;) and are as follows:

bc, d, fg, hjks, l, mn, pq, r, tv,  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

The x, z, and w, will be explained hereafter. The reason for employing letters for numbering instead of figures, is, because figures have no association with words, and this is the reason we cannot recollect numbers to any extent. Indeed if we retain a number for one hour, it is a chance if we do not forget it the next; but by turning numbers into words, they readily associate with what is concerned, and by these means we may with a very little trouble fix in our memories 500 different amounts; for whenever the name, or thing is mentioned, the word or words attached to it for giving the number, will also present itself. In History, and Chronology, I recommend abbreviation as much as possible; i. e. taking only the radical, or first part of those words which are sufficient to bring to our remembrance the facts; and the initials of each of these parts of words I have caused to be printed with a capital letter, whether

substantive, verb, or what not; and this will make a much deeper impression on the senses, than if printed in small letters.—In doing this, I have endeavoured to compose the sentences which are to be remembered, into long and short syllables, or preserve a kind of measure as in poetry; which will make them read more pleasant, and be better recollected. An Example—*Di Al As, Juno dan, dural.* See page 105.

### *Observations on the Floor.*

You must imagine the Floor to be divided into nine squares, agreeable to the divisions which you have in the book, page 8.—These squares, are places of locality, for associating things in any order, or succession, so as to be able to call them forth again when we wish; as the 10th King of England, or France; the 15th class in Botany; the 25th verse in Poetry; the 5th class in Mineralogy, &c.

If you turn your back to the fire-place, and hold the book horizontally, you will easily transfer the squares from the page to the Floor. The first division will be in the left-hand corner before you—the second square will be directly opposite you—the third will be in the right-hand corner before you, &c. or if you stand in the middle of the room, you will be in the fifth compartment, and all the others will surround you—then the 7th square will be in the left-hand corner behind you, and the 9th will be in the right-hand corner behind you; the 4th will be on your left-hand, and the 6th on your right.

You will perceive, that I have caused the letters for numbering to be inserted in the squares of the Floor for the more ready learning of them, then each letter will amount to the number of the square it is found in, and by the assistance of the imagination these numerals will be indelibly fixed on your mind in a few minutes. For

instance, fancy you see f, and g, in your third square, or look steadfastly towards the square, and name them two or three times over; by knowing them to exist in the 3d square, will at all times remind you that each of these letters stand for the figure 3; this is not only a much quicker method of learning the numerals, as I have frequently experienced by teaching them to children, but prevents any confusion arising in the mind, when you come to put them into practise.—The reason why I put the s, with the h, j, and k, is because these letters were not sufficient to produce words for the 4's, as you may be convinced by turning to page 15, where you will see there was but one word to express 34, without the s.—When you want a word at any time to denote a number, think of the consonants that will give it, and by introducing vowels you will soon find a word, or words, that will express the number. You will find a vocabulary for numbering, (beginning at page 14,) where there are a few words under each figure, and by looking these over a few times, it will make you more ready in thinking of words when you want them. Many more words may be found that will express these numbers, but I have chosen the best, and advise substantives always to be used if possible, as they make a greater impression on the memory.

Observe, that no prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, articles, or auxiliary verbs should be used for numbering, as they should be reserved to join other words, and it being once known that they are not reckoned you cannot mistake.



*SQUARES and NUMERALS.*

---

**THE FLOOR.**

B C 1	D 2	F G 3
H J K S 4	L 5	M N 6
P Q 7	R 8	T V 9

Having dispatched the Floor, &c. we now come to speak of the division of the Walls. Keeping your position, (with your back to the Fire-place) observe that the Wall on your left-hand is the first, the one facing you the second, the Wall on your right the third, and the one at your back the fourth.

The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, are cieling numbers.—Imagine then, a square to be drawn on the cieling, over the middle of the first (or left-hand Wall,) and the No. 10 to be put in it; then return to the left corner of that Wall, on the top, and you will have 11, and so proceed to 12, 13, and to 19, in the last (or lower) corner, on the right; thus you will have the Floor, and each Wall, divided into 9 compartments, which together make 45, and five Nos. on the cieling will amount to 50. These divisions will be found sufficient for the arranging of any subject, let it be ever so long, as will be pointed out in its proper place. You will master the squares on the Walls in a few minutes, if you attend to the following observations.—You will perceive that the 5's always come in the middle, the 1's in the left corner, on the top, and the 3's in the right. The 7's will be found in the left-hand corner, in the bottom, and the 9's in the right-hand corner.—Observe further, that the first figure in the square of the Walls will give you the No. of the Wall, so that you cannot mistake 25 for 15, nor 11 for 21, &c. for in your first Wall, the 1's will be first in each square, in your second Wall, the 2's come first, &c. In short it is only to hold the Map of each Wall in the Book, perpendicular towards the Wall, and imagine it to be divided in the same simple manner.—These compartments, are places of locality, and are for the purpose of

arranging any thing in a systematic manner, to enable the student to call it forth in any order, when wanted ; the method and utility of which will be shewn first in the Chronology of the Kings of England ; and afterwards in a variety of other things.



# 1st WALL.

10		
11	12	13
14	15	16
17	18	19

11

2nd WALL.

20		
21	22	23
24	25	26
27	28	29

12

3rd WALL.

30		
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39

## 4th WALL.

50		
40		
41	42	43
44	45	46
47	48	49

The words in each column are equal in number to the figure that is set over them.—Remember that the W is never counted but at the end of a word, and then it expresses two noughts, as will be shewn hereafter.

1	2	3	4	5
Beau	Doe	Foe	Hoe	Awl
bee	due	fie	joe	oil
ice	ode	wag	sea	owl
web	weed	wig	wake	wool
6	7	8	9	0
Aim	Ape	Air	Eat	Ax
one	pea	ear	toe	ox
wine	pie	roe	wave	ooze
yam	wipe	rue	wet	uz

X or Z, is equal to one 0, (whether in the middle or end of a word,)—look under Ten, Twenty, &c.

10	11	12	13	14
Boaz	Babe	Bed	Bag	Bake
box	bob	bid	beef	book
cize	bice	bide	beg	cake
coax	cube	bud	cage	cook
15	16	17	18	19
Blue	Bean	Cap	Bar	Beat
boil	bin	cope	bear	boat
bowl	bone	coop	beer	boot
coal	cane	cup	car	cat

20	21	22	23	24
Adze daze doze	Dab dace dice daube	Dad dead deed odd	Deaf dig dog dug	Duke dike dose dyke
25	26	27	28	29
Dale dole dule idol	Dam dame dan dane	Dap deep dip dupe	Dare deer door odour	Date dive doit dove
30	31	32	33	34
Fix fox gaze gauze	Face fib fob fub	Fade fed food good	Egg fife fig fog	Fake fuse geese goose
35	36	37	38	39
File foal fool glue	Fan game gin gun	Fap fop gap gape	Fair fir fire fur	Feet foot gate goat
40	41	42	43	44
Hox hux seize size	Job juice sice sob	Head hood kid seed	Hag hog jug sage	Hook hose house seek



45

Hail  
heel  
jail  
sail

46

Ham  
hen  
hone  
jam

47

Hip  
hoop  
hope  
soap

48

Hair  
hare  
heir  
jar

49

Hat  
hive  
hut  
kite

50

Lax  
loxa  
lux

51

Lace  
lob  
lobe  
luce

52

Lad  
lade  
lead  
lid

53

Leaf  
leg  
loaf  
log

54

Lake  
leek  
like  
lute

55

All  
allo  
ell  
will

56

Lane  
lime  
line  
lion

57

Leap  
lip  
loop  
lop

58

Lair  
lier  
lore  
lyre

59

Lave  
lot  
love  
lute

60

Amaze  
maze  
mix  
mox

61

Mob  
mace  
mice  
nib

62

Maid  
mood  
mud  
node

63

Image  
magi  
mug  
nag

64

Mouse  
muse  
noise  
nose

65

Mail  
meal  
mule  
nail

66

Maim  
man  
men  
moon

67

Map  
mop  
mope  
nip

68

Mar  
mare  
maria  
moor

69

Meat  
mite  
move  
nut

70

Pix  
pox  
poize  
pix

71

Pace  
peace  
piece  
pica

72

Pad  
paid  
ped  
pod

73

Page  
peg  
pig  
quoit

74

Peak  
pike  
pease  
pose

75

Pail  
peel  
pile  
pole

76

Pan  
pane  
pen  
pin

77

Pap  
pipe  
poop  
pope

78

Pair  
pear  
peer  
pure

79

Pate  
pit  
pot  
quoit

80

Raze  
rax  
rex

81

Race  
rice  
robe  
rub

82

Read  
red  
reed  
rod

83

Rag  
rage  
roof  
rug

84

Irk  
rake  
reek  
rook

85

Rail  
reel  
rule  
ryal

86

Rain  
ram  
room  
rum

87

Rap  
rape  
reap  
rope

88

Rare  
rear  
roar

89

Rat  
rate  
riot  
root

90

Tax  
vex  
vix  
teaze

91

Tub  
tube  
tice  
vice

92

Tead  
tide  
toad  
void

93

Tag  
tago  
tug  
vague

94

Take  
tike  
took  
oatq

95	96	97	98	99
Tail	Tan	Tap	Tar	Teat
teal	tin	tape	tare	tete
tile	tune	top	tear	vat
tool	vine	tope	tiar	yote

N. B. Eth, or ish, added to a primitive word, will increase that word in a tenfold proportion. Also the termination ing, joined to a word, will increase it an hundred fold, viz.—the eth, or ish, added to any one of the foregoing words, will raise that word one nought higher, and the termination ing, will raise it two noughts higher. By this arrangement you will be able with the preceeding words, viz.—from 1 to 99, to express any number from 1 to 9900, with one word, which will be found to be of great utility.

Examples of the eth, and ish, air=8,—air-eth=80,—fool=35,—fool-eth=350. Examples of ing; dare=28,—dare-ing=2800,—tax=90,—tax-ing=9000.

You need never regard the primitive word, ending in e final, when you add any of the terminations to it, as you will always know for what purpose it is united, and we do not hold forth to teach the grammatical construction of language, but the Science of Mnemonics, or art of assisting the Memory.

Take notice, that by adding the termination ing to any word that has x or z you will get your round thousands. Examples—box-ing=1000,—doze-ing=2000,—fix-ing=3000, &c.

# GREAT NUMERALS.

W, at the end of a word is equal to 00.—The double consonants ch, or sh, ending a word together, are equal to 0,000.—th coming together at the end of a word = 00,000; and y, at the end of a word, = 000,000.

W=00

Bow

caw

cow

Maw

mew

mow

new

Daw

dew

Paw

pew

Few

Raw

row

Haw

hew

jaw

saw

sow

Taw

tow

view

vow

Law

low

alow

Ch, or sh=0,000

Beach

beech

bush

tash

Much

Inch

mash

mesh

Dash

dish

Peach

pouch

pbach

pash

push

Hash

hush

sash

Rich

ronch

rash

rush

Leech

lash

leash

Teach

vouch

tush

Th = 00,000. Y, = 000,000.

Bath

both

booth

Death

doth

Bay

boy

bny

coy

Faith  
gath

Hath  
sooth  
south

Lath  
loath  
Mouth  
moth

Path  
pith  
quoth

Earth  
rath  
ruth

Teeth  
tooth

Day  
dey  
dew

Fy  
ay  
guy

Hay  
jay  
say  
soy

Lay  
alway  
May  
any  
nay

Pay  
poy  
Ray  
roy  
Tay  
toy

The y is quiescent every where, but at the end of a word.

The termination ing added to any word ending in y, will increase that word two noughts more. Ex. —tey is, = 9,000,000, —tey-ing, = 900,000,000.

## CHRONOLOGY & HISTORY.



We are now come to treat of the Chronology of the Kings of England, from Egbert.

At the commencement of Egbert's reign, England was governed by 7 Kings, called the Saxon Heptarchy; he was descended from the Kings of Wessex, and reigned over that Kingdom from A. D. 800 to 827, (or as some give it 828;) after this period, either by conquest or treaty, he became sole monarch of all England. In learning this Chronology, you will perceive the exceeding usefulness of the compartments; they do not only prevent confusion arising in the mind from the systematic arrangement of the things deposited in them, but also enable the student to call forth any one of them at pleasure; as the 15th class in Botany; the 21st King in any Table of Monarchs, &c. or whatever else is concerned or associated with them.

The name of each King, and the word prefixed for the date, must be put into a separate square, beginning with the first, and proceeding to the last, in regular succession. According to this rule, we shall have Egbert in the 1st square of the Floor, Ethelwolf in the 2d, William the Conqueror in the 21st, viz. the 1st square of the second Wall.

In many of the names of the Kings, the radical or first part of the word only is used to express the name, as (Hen) denotes Henry, (Rich) Richard (Ward) Edward, &c. But when the first monarch of any name is mentioned, the name is given at full length.

When there is more than one King of the same,

name, it is necessary to attach a word or syllable to the name, to signify the No. of that name.

Example. The word (doe) united to Ward, declares him to be the second of that name, the d in the word (doe) being 2;—(hoe) joined to Hen makes it Hen-hoe, i. e. Henry the 4th, the h in (hoe) being 4.

In general, by taking only part of a name, the word, which is to be united with it, to express the number will better associate. For instance, how much better does Hen-hoe read, than Henry-hoe would do; it reads smoother, and the words glide easier into each other, so that they are sooner learned, and easier retained.

Observe, that the 7th King, Edward the elder, has (el) joined to the name, to remind you of (elder.) The 13th King in succession is, Edward the Martyr, this is expressed Edward-mar, so that it is read as one word; mar being sufficient to remind you of Martyr.

By putting it in the possessive case it is greatly abbreviated, as it prevents using any superfluous words: but remember that the apostrophic s is never counted.

Observation 2d.—Ethel is substituted for Ethelred, (the 14th King) because the word (doe) which is joined to signify the 2d of that name, would not have united so well with the name at full length. Edward the Confessor, (19th King.) Con is attached to Edwar, to remind you of Confessor; then by leaving out the d in Edward, it will be Edwar-con.—Also, by putting it in the possessive case, the word expressive of the date readily unites; so that, that sentence will read thus,—Edwar-con's job,

I think the utility of this arrangement cannot fail to strike an observant mind, when he considers that he has only two or three syllables to recollect, for to give the succession, name, and date of any sovereign.

### *Method of Learning the Chronology, &c.*

As you pronounce the words (Egbert's rider) look steadfastly in the first square,—thus go on to the 2d, 3d, &c. 'till you come to 9 on the Floor; then proceed to 10 on the cieling, and thus go on in regular succession with the Walls, 'till you come to 50, in the centre of the cieling, which will be George the 1st. The 51st and 52d Kings will commence with the Floor again. Let me intreat you not to look much at your book, while you are learning any thing by this system, for if you do you will be ten times as long attaining it, and at last not be able to refer to it in any order.

One great beauty which I recommend in studying by this system is the diverting the attention from the book as much as possible, and instead of poring intensely on the page, only give a mere glance at it, and transfer the reading to the Wall, according to the succession, or in other words, whatever square you are about to associate with, there keep the eye fixed, repeating again and again the portion which you have to fix in that place, 'till you are perfect; only giving a slight glance now and then at the book, to see that you are correct.

I have frequently taken boys from a charity school, totally ignorant of any thing of the kind, and in two short lessons they would be able to refer to any King in the Chronology, viz.—they would tell who was the 15th, 21st, King, &c. what



year he ascended the throne, and how long he reigned. This you will be able to do also, if you follow my instructions, and if you do not, you will not learn it in a month.

The words following the name of each King, and printed in *Italics* signify the date. Also, after the 14th King, viz. Ethelred, you must add 1000 to the date. Exam. 15th King, Edmund 2d, has the word (*bean*) for the date, which is 16, then 1000 added will be 1016. After you come to Henry the 1st, you have merely to put a 1 before the date, for the word (*cow*) in that date is = 100; then if you put a 1 before it, there will be 1100; this method makes it easier, as there are fewer words used for the dates: but except in the Chronology of the Kings of England, I advise the dates to be made out at full length.

Now suppose I was to ask you who was the 15th King of England? Look into your 15th square, and there you will find Edmund-doe's *bean*, which signifies Edmund the 2d; *bean* (16) is the date by adding 1000, which is = 1016; and this is the first King you will perceive that begins with the thousand.

1 Egbert's, <i>rider</i> ,.....	828
2 Ethelwolf's, <i>rager</i> ,.....	838
3 Ethelbald's, <i>roedip</i> ,.....	857
4 Ethelbert, <i>rome-eth</i> ,.....	860
5 Ethelred's, <i>rumma</i> ,.....	866
6 Alfred's, <i>airpiece</i> ,.....	871
7 Edward-el's, <i>tax beau</i> ,.....	901
8 Athelstan's, <i>tweedle</i> ,.....	925
9 Edmund's, <i>ethic</i> ,.....	941
10 Edred's, <i>weather</i> ,.....	948
11 Edwy's, <i>till</i> ,.....	955
12 Edgar's, <i>tilt</i> ,.....	959

13 Edward-mar's, <i>tope</i> ,.....	975
14 Ethel-doe's, <i>taper</i> ,.....	978
15 Edmun-doe's, <i>bean</i> ,.....	1016
16 Canute's, <i>cap</i> ,.....	1017
17 Harold's, <i>fan</i> ,.....	1036
18 Hardicanute's, <i>fat</i> ,.....	1039
19 Edwar-con's, <i>job</i> ,.....	1041
20 Harol-doe's, <i>mail</i> ,.....	1065
21 William's, <i>moon</i> ,.....	1066
22 Will-doe's, <i>rope</i> ,.....	1087
23 Henry's, <i>cow</i> ,.....	1100
24 Stephen's, <i>big owl</i> ,.....	
25 Hen-doe's, <i>cloak</i> ,.....	
26 Richard's, <i>cart</i> ,.....	
27 John's, <i>butt</i> ,.....	
28 Hen-wig's, <i>deacon</i> ,.....	
29 Edward, <i>duped</i> ,.....	
30 Ward-do's, <i>fox pie</i> ,.....	
31 Ward-if's, <i>good pie</i> ,.....	
32 Rich-doe's, <i>fop pie</i> ,.....	
33 Hen-hoe, <i>got wet</i> ,.....	
34 Hen-owl's, <i>hoebag</i> ,.....	
35 Hen-win, <i>hooded</i> ,.....	
36 Ward-hoe's, <i>jamb</i> ,.....	
37 Ward-el's, <i>serge</i> ,.....	
38 Rich-wig's, <i>serge</i> ,.....	
39 Hen-ape, <i>hurl</i> ,.....	
40 Hen-roe, <i>lazeto</i> ,.....	
41 Ward-en, <i>lisp</i> ,.....	
42 Mary's, <i>ill age</i> ,.....	
43 Eli, <i>all rue</i> ,.....	
44 Jam, <i>mix age</i> ,.....	
45 Charle's, <i>model</i> ,.....	
46 Charle-doe's, <i>mast</i> ,.....	
47 Jam-doe's, <i>marl</i> ,.....	

48 Wm. and Mary's, <i>mart</i> ,.....	
49 Ann, <i>poized</i> ,.....	
50 George's, <i>pieces</i> ,.....	
51 Geor-doe, <i>paid up</i> ,.....	
52 Geor-wig's, <i>equinox</i> ,.....	

After you can repeat this Table of Chronology, consecutively, you should examine yourself, and you will soon be able to take it up or down, or backwards, as well as forwards; or tell in an instant what King preceded or succeeded another.

To tell how long any King reigned, is only to put down the date of of the monarch who succeeded him, also the one whom you are enquiring after, under it, and subtract. Example,—I would know how long Edward 2d reigned?

Edward 3d ascended the throne, A. D.	1827
Edward 2d, do. .... (subtract)	1307

Answer, Edward 2d reigned, 20 yrs.

Having learned one Table of Kings by this method, you will find that the attaining others, will be only an amusement.

Next follows some of the most remarkable events in the History of England; after which I shall lay down instructions, and give examples, to shew how you may associate any historical events yourself, that you may wish to remember.

**CHRONOLOGY**  
 OF THE  
*PRINCIPAL EVENTS,*  
 IN THE  
**HISTORY OF ENGLAND;**  
 FROM  
**EGBERT,**  
 DOWN TO THE REIGN OF  
**GEORGE THE THIRD.**

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**EGBERT**, the 17th King of the West Saxons, became sole monarch of England. The Danes landed at Charmouth, in Dorset. This was their third landing in England. Egbert engages them in battle; 853.

Fights them a second time, and forces them to quit the island. Egbert was buried at Winchester.

**ETHELWOLF**, the eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father. He fought the Danes at Charmouth, but was defeated; he died, Jan. 13th, 857, and was buried at Steining, in Sussex.

**ETHELBALD**, succeeded his father Ethelwolf, and reigned 2 years and a half, during which there happened no event worthy recording. He was buried first at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but removed to Salisbury.

**ETHELBERT**, brother of Ethelbald, is crowned. The Danes landed at Southampton, and burned Winchester; they landed again in the Island of Thanet, when Ethelbert gave them a sum of money to prevent their ravages, 862.

They land a second time in the Isle of Thanet: Ethelbert gives them money again to quit the country; they no sooner receive it than they lay all Kent waste, 863.

Ethelbert was buried at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

**ETHELRED I.** third son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother; in whose reign St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, was murdered by the Danes. The place of his burial is since called St. Edmundsbury. Ethelred was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire.

**ALFRED the Great**, fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Winchester. The ceremony of crowning and anointing first used at his coronation. In 876, Alfred fought seven battles with the Danes; but on the arrival of more he habited himself as a shepherd, and retired to the Isle of Aldersey, in the County of Somerset, 877.

Disguised as a harper, he goes into the Danish camp; finds them off their guard; and, collecting his scattered friends, attacks and defeats them, 878.

Alfred built Shaftsbury; and persuaded his subjects to build ships to oppose the Danes by sea; he rebuilt the City of London, which had been burned and destroyed by the Danes, and restored learning in the University of Oxford, 886.

He divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings, 890.

It is recorded that he fought fifty-six set battles with the Danes, by sea and land. He formed a body of laws, afterwards used by Edward the Con-

fessor, and the groundwork of our present laws. He knighted his grandson Athelstan, who was the first knight made by any English King. Lastly, he took a survey of all England, the rolls of which were lodged at Winchester, from the model whereof Doomsday-Book was afterwards made. Alfred was born at Wantage, in Berks, 849; died at Farringdon, in that County, and was buried at Winchester.

**EDWARD** the Elder, King Alfred's eldest son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames; he improved the University of Cambridge, confirmed their former privileges, and granted them others. An army from Ireland landed in Wales, and advanced to Chester, but were repulsed, 920.

Edward died at Farringdon, in Berks.

**ATHELSTAN**, succeeded to the crown, marched into Wales, and gained a victory over Hoel, King of that country. He defeated the united forces of the Danes and Scots; he caused the Bible to be translated into Saxon. Guy, Earl of Warwick, fought with Colbrand, the Danish Giant, and killed him, 934.

Athelstan died at Gloucester, and was buried at Malmesbury.

**EDMUND I.** succeeds his brother Athelstan. Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, rebuilt: in it were set up the first peal of bells in England, 945.

Edmund made the first law that whoever robbed or stole should be put to death, 946.

He was killed May 26th, by Leolf, a great robber, whom he had banished, and was buried at Glastonbury.

**EDRED**, sixth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Edmund. He several times chastised the Danes, who at length submitted to his mercy, 960.

**Edred** rebuilt Glastonbury Abbey at a vast expence, and submitted to receive discipline from the hands of Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, a pretended saint, 951.

He was the first who was styled King of Great Britain; reigned seven years, and was buried at Winchester.

**EDWY**, eldest son of King Edmund I. banished St. Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury. He was himself excommunicated by archbishop Odo, and his Queen used in a most barbarous manner by the clergy. Edwy died 959, aged 18, and was buried at Winchester.

**EDGAR**, surnamed the Peaceable, obliges his brother Edwy to resign the crown to him. He increased the royal navy to 360 ships, and maintained the dominion of the narrow seas; built Ramsay Abbey, and 47 other monasteries, 959.

He obliged eight Princes, who were tributary to him, to row him in a barge, over the river Dee, 960.

He married Elfrida, whose husband he murdered, 970.

Edgar imposed on the Welch Princes a tribute of wolves heads, which for three years, amounted to 300 each year. This extirpated them, and the tribute ceased, 975.

He reigned seventeen years, and was buried at Glastonbury.

**EDWARD** the Martyr, eldest son of King Edgar, ascended the throne, at 12 years of age; was murdered, May 18th, near Corfe Castle, by Queen Elfrida, his step-mother. He reigned four years, and was buried first at Warham, and afterwards removed to Shaftsbury.

**ETHELRED II.** son to Elfrida, is crowned at Kingston. The first coronation oath in England.

Juries instituted. The first land-tax. Figures in arithmetic first introduced into England. The Danes invade the Kingdom. Ethelred pays them £10,000 to depart, 991.

They return again four or five times, and receive from Ethelred, at one payment, about £30,000, raised by a land-tax called *Danegelt*, 999.

The Danes grew so imperious as to be called *Lord Danes*: this induced Ethelred to order a general massacre of them, which began at Welwin, in Hertfordshire, 1002.

In revenge for this treachery, Swain, King of Denmark, landed on the coast of Devon; also on the coast of Norfolk, and destroyed Norwich and Thetford, and received from Ethelred, £36,000.

The Danes, who had plundered the Kingdom for some years, receive £48,000 from Ethelred. In those ravages they destroyed Oxford, and all studies ceased there for upwards of one hundred years, 1012.

Swain returns, is proclaimed King of England, and Ethelred retires to the Isle of Wight, 1013.

Swain was killed at Thetford, in Norfolk. Canute his son, proclaimed King. Ethelred returns, and Canute leaves England; but soon returns with a fleet of 200 sail, and lands at Sandwich. Ethelred avoided giving the Danes battle, which displeased his subjects. He reigned thirty-five years, and was buried at St. Paul's.

EDMUND II. surnamed Ironside, third son of Ethelred, is acknowledged as King by the city of London, and one part of the nation, while the other part acknowledges Canute. They fight several battles, and at length agree to divide the Kingdom. Edmund is murdered by Duke Edrick. He reigned but nine months, and was buried at Glastonbury.



## DANISH KINGS.

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**CANUTE**, was acknowledged King of all England, and crowned in London; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; kept up a body of Danish troops, for whose subsistence he exacted, in one year nearly £ 100,000. The city of London paid £ 11,000 per annum land-tax, 1018.

Canute goes to Denmark, subdues Norway, and is styled King of England, Denmark, and Norway, 1019.

Canute entered on a war with Sweden, sailed for Denmark, seized on the crown of Sweden, and took the title of King of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He was afterwards surnamed the Great. Canute reigned nineteen years, died at Shaftsbury, and was buried at Winchester.

**HAROLD I.** son of Canute, by his first wife, was crowned at Oxford. Queen Emma formed a party in favour of her children, and persuaded Alfred and Edward, her sons by Ethelred II. to come to England. Alfred on his arrival, was treacherously murdered by Earl Goodwin, at Guilford, in Surry. Edward escaped, and went into Normandy. Queen Emma was banished, and went to Bruges, in Flanders, to reside, 1037.

Harold reigned three years, and was buried at Winchester.

**HARDICANUTE**, son of King Canute and Queen Emma, succeeds on the death of Harold. Many heavy taxes were imposed to defray the expences of the Danish fleet. Hardicanute reigned two years, and was buried at Winchester.

## SAXON KINGS RESTORED.

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**EDWARD**, surnamed the Confessor, son of King Ethelred II. and Queen Emma, mounts the throne. Earl Godwin and his sons are banished. William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, visited Edward, who gave him a promise (as it is said) that the crown of England should descend to him. Earl Godwin returns, and is reconciled with the King.

One day, as the King and the Earl were at table, Edward accused him of being his brother's assassin, but the Earl asserted his innocence by adding, "May this be the last morsel I shall ever swallow, if I am guilty;" but no sooner had he put it into his mouth, than he fell down, and expired.

St. Peter's Church, Westminster, rebuilt by Edward. The charter of privileges granted to it, and said to be the first that had a great seal of England. This church was afterwards demolished by Henry III. and the present one built. Edward caused the Saxon laws and customs to be written in Latin, and collected them into a body, thence called the Laws of Edward the Confessor. He also caused the original Doomsday-Book to be made. Edward was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, reigned twenty-three years, died January 5th, 1066, and was buried at Westminster.

**HAROLD**, second son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, seized the throne, and was crowned at Oxford. But William, Duke of Normandy, claiming the crown, made a descent upon the coast of Sussex and engaged Harold near Hastings, whose army was routed, and himself slain, October 14th. He was buried at Waltham Abbey, in Essex, 1066.

## NORMAN KINGS.

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**WILLIAM** the Conqueror crowned King at Westminster. William Fitz-Osborne created Earl of Hereford; the first Earl created in England. The King re-established the tax called *Danegelt*. Curfew bell, on the ringing of which, at eight o'clock every one extinguished fire and candle, 1068.

Matheof, Earl of Northumberland, beheaded for rising in arms against William. He was the first English Nobleman so put to death, 1075.

King William laid the foundation of the tower of London, 1078.

Introduced the Norman Laws and Language, destroyed thirty-six parish churches; dispeopled Hampshire for above thirty miles, to enlarge New Forest, and laid waste the country for sixty miles, between the Humber and the Tees, 1085.

Norwich Cathedral built, 1087.

William was born at Falaise in Normandy, 1025, died at Hermentrude, September 9th, 1087, and was buried at Caen.

**WILLIAM II.** surnamed Rufus, who had usurped the crown from his brother Robert, embarks for Normandy, and makes war upon him. Robert mortgages Normandy to William, and goes to the Holy War. The first decision by single combat. Westminster Hall built by William Rufus, 1098.

An inundation of the sea overflowed the lands of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, now called Goodwin's Sands. William, hunting in the New Forest, is slain accidentally by an arrow, shot at a stag by his bow-bearer, Sir Walter Tyrrell. He was buried at Winchester, 1100.

## HOUSE OF BLOIS.

**STEPHEN**, Earl of Boulogne and Mortaigne, grandson to William the Conqueror, usurps the crown on Henry's death, and seizes the late King's treasures, to the amount of £ 100,000. Stephen abolishes *Danegelt* for ever. The Empress Matilda lands at Arundel, and claims the crown. Makes her natural brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, her general; 1139.

Stephen is defeated at Lincoln, made prisoner, and laid in chains in Gloucester goal. Matilda declared Queen. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, taken prisoner, and exchanged for Stephen. The Earl dies, and Matilda leaves England. Henry, son of Matilda, arrived in England; and peace concluded between him and the King. Stephen was born at Blois, died at Dover, and buried at Feversham.

## HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

**HENRY II.** was crowned on the death of Stephen. Thomas a Becket sides with the pope against the King, is impeached, and condemned to pay a fine; quits England; and is protected by the pope and the French King. Henry visits Normandy, and is reconciled with the King. Becket is murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury by four knights. The King made an expedition to Ireland, where he received the submission of the Irish Princes, and made his youngest son, John, Lord of Ireland.

In this King's reign, Malcolm, King of Scotland, laid siege to Alnwick Castle; the Governor of which, handed him the keys on the point of a spear, with which he pierced him through the eye, and killed him: for this exploit, he obtained the name *Pierce-eye*, hence originated *Percy*.

HENRY I. surnamed Beaclerk, seized the royal treasure at Winchester, and was crowned at Westminster. He abolished the Curfew, and confirmed the Laws of Edward the Confessor. Robert, Duke of Normandy, being returned from the Holy Wars; lands at Portsmouth, and claims the crown. The brothers come to an agreement. King Henry makes war upon his brother Robert; subdues Normandy, takes Robert prisoner, and orders his eyes to be put out, 1106.

Henry marries his daughter Matilda to Henry IV. the Emperor of the East, 1109.

Plants colonies of Flemings in Wales. The Thames dry for three days, 1114.

Prince William, the King's eldest son, shipwrecked, after which the King was never seen to laugh. The orders of knights templars founded, 1122.

The nobles swear allegiance to Matilda, the king's only daughter, now a widow.

The barons renew their oaths to Matilda. She is married again to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

Henry I. was born at Winchester, died in France, and was buried at Reading.

A conspiracy formed against the King, by the Queen and three of the Princes, on account of Fair Rosamond, the King's concubine. Queen Eleanor is made a state prisoner, 1173.

Glass windows began to be used in private houses, 1177.

Henry, deserted by his French subjects, dies of grief. He was born at Angiers, 1131, and buried at Fontevrault.

RICHARD releases his mother Eleanor; finds his father's treasures, at Winchester, to amount to £900,000. Embarks for the Holy War; sails from Marseilles to Sicily. Conquers Cyprus, and there marries Berengaria, daughter to the King of Navarre. Arriving at Judea, he obtains several victories over Saladin's troops. The Kings of England and France take Acon. The two Kings fall out. The French King returns home. Richard, making a truce with Saladin, embarks for England, but is shipwrecked; taking the road to Vienna, he is seized by the Duke of Austria, and sent prisoner to the Emperor, 1192.

190,000 marks raised in England for his ransom. Being released, he returns to England, reduces his brother John's party, who in his absence, attempted to make himself King, 1194.

Richard obtains a great victory over the French. About this time lived Robin Hood and Little John, 1197.

Richard died of a wound that he received in besieging the castle of Widomar. Corporation companies first established in London. Richard was born in 1157, and buried at Fontevrault.

JOHN, seized the crown, though Arthur, Duke of Brittany, son to his eldest brother Geoffry, was alive. Arthur seizes part of Normandy, and

is supported by the French King. John goes over to France; obtains a great victory, and takes his nephew Arthur prisoner; who dies in prison, generally supposed to be murdered by the King. John loses Normandy, Maine, Touraine, Anjou, &c. The first writ of summons to parliament was this year directed to the Bishop of Salisbury. John quarrels with the pope, who excommunicates him; but is pardoned on resigning to him his dominions, and submitting to hold his Kingdom as tributary to him; 1213.

John quarrels with his Barons, who oblige him to give them the famous *Magna Charta*; in Unimede, between Staines and Windsor, A. D. 1215.

The Barons, finding John violate his faith, call over Lewis, Dauphin of France. John died; Oct. 19th, 1216, and was buried in Worcester.

HENRY II. succeeds his father, at nine years of age. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, is made his guardian; and the Dauphin is defeated at Lincoln, and besieged in London; upon which he agrees to quit the Kingdom. King Henry declares himself of age, and cancels *Magna Charta*; 1227.

Aldermen first elected in London, 1242.

Westminster Abbey finished as it now stands, 1245.

Tiles first brought into use. Wales is wholly subdued, and receives the English Laws. Fine linen first made in England. The King's partiality to foreigners, produces an insurrection, headed by Montford, Earl of Leicester, who defeats the King, and takes him prisoner, with his son, Prince Edward. The Earl of Leicester calls a Parliament, at Winchester in the King's name; the first wherein two knights for each county, and two burgesses for each borough, were summoned. Prince Edward joins the Earl of Gloucester, and the King's friends.

Leicester is killed at the battle of Evesham, and the King released. Henry III. was born at Winchester, 1207, reigned fifty-six years, died Nov. 16th, 1272, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD I. is proclaimed King, though absent in the Holy Land. A war with the Welch, in which Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, is killed, and the country finally reduced, 1282.

The King's son, Edward, born at Caernarvon, is styled Prince of Wales, the first English Prince that ever had that title, 1284.

The Jews banished the Kingdom, to the number of 15,000, A. D. 1289.

Disputes arising in Scotland between Bruce and Baliol about the succession to the crown, Edward is chosen umpire, and declares Baliol King, 1292; who, being ill used by Edward, revolts. Edward defeats him, takes him prisoner, and sends him to London. He is released. Spectacles first invented by a monk of Pisa, 1299.

The magnetic needle first brought into use, 1302.

King Edward's fourth expedition against the Scotch. Sir William Wallace, the principal promoter of the Scotch insurrections, is taken prisoner, sent to London, and hanged, A. D. 1305.

Coals first in use. The Scots revolt again under Bruce, whom they make King. Edward marches against them, but dies on the way; he was buried at Westminster.

EDWARD II. ascended the throne, A. D. 1307.

Earthen-ware invented, 1309.

The King renews the war against the Scots, and is defeated by them at Bannockburn, 1313.

The University of Dublin founded, 1319.

The Barons force the King to banish the two Spensers, his favourites. The Queen joins Mortimer.



and the Barons, against the King and the Spensers. The elder Spenser taken at Bristol, and hanged. The King and the younger Spenser taken in Wales, 1326.

Spenser is hanged and quartered. The King is forced to resign the crown, 1327.

Edward II. reigned nineteen years and a half, was murdered September 22d, 1327, and buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. though not fourteen years of age, crowned, his father being still alive. Mortimer, the Queen's favourite, rules the Kingdom. The old King is murdered. The Queen imprisoned, and Mortimer, her favourite, hanged. The art of weaving brought from Flanders to England, 1331.

Edward claims the crown of France. Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland. Blankets first woven, so called from Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, 1340.

Gold first coined in England, 1344.

King Edward defeats the French, at Cressy. In this battle, cannon was first used. Edward, the Black Prince, though only fifteen years of age, displays great valour. The Queen defeats the Scots, and takes King David prisoner, 1346.

The largest silver coin in England was groats, 1352.

Edward, the Black Prince defeats the French, at Poitiers, takes John, the French King, and his son, Philip, prisoners, 1356.

An act is made that counsel at the bar plead in English (French being used before;) but the pleadings to be entered in Latin. The staple of wool is fixed at Calais, 1362.

Four Kings entertained by the city, at the Lord Mayor's house. The Black Prince dies, 1376.

Wickliffe preaches against the pope, 1377.

Edward III. reigned fifty years and a half, died at Sheen, (now Richmond,) and was buried at Westminster.

RICHARD II. eleven years old, succeeds his grandfather. Greenland discovered by a Venetian, 1378.

A poll tax is laid on the nation by parliament; this occasions a rebellion, headed by Walter, a tyler of Deptford, commonly called Wat Tyler. The rebels seize the Tower, behead the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord treasurer, and several other noblemen. The King meets Wat Tyler and the rebels in Smithfield. Wat, being insolent, is killed by Watworth, Lord Mayor of London. The rebels throw down their arms, 1381.

The first company of linen weavers settled in England, 1386.

The King's favourites endeavour to make him absolute. The nobles rise in arms against him; and compel him to banish them, 1388.

Richard entirely forfeits the affections of his subjects by his extravagance and injustice. A quarrel between Henry, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, proposed to be decided by duel. The King banishes them both. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, dies. His son, the Duke of Hereford's estate is seized by Richard. The Duke returns; the nation rises in his favour. Richard, then in Ireland, hastens back, is forsaken by all, falls into Henry's hands, is confined in the Tower of London, and publicly resigns his crown to Henry. He reigned twenty-two years, was murdered at Pontefract castle, 1400, and buried at Langley; but was afterwards removed by Henry V. and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

## HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

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**HENRY IV.** is crowned, 1399. The Earl of Northumberland, being obliged by Henry to give him up the prisoners, that he had taken in a battle with the Scots, is disgusted and conspires against the King. The forces of the malecontents are defeated at Shrewsbury, and young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland, is killed, 1403.

Great guns first used in England, 1405.

Riotous excesses of the Prince of Wales : he is sent to prison by chief Justice Gascoyne for striking him on the bench, 1412.

Henry IV. died March 20th, 1413, and was buried at Canterbury.

**HENRY V.** crowned at Westminster, dismisses his profligate companies, and chooses the most able men of the Kingdom for his council. But persecutes the followers of Wickliffe, particularly Sir John Oldcastle. Henry renews the claim upon the crown of France. The Dauphin of France, in derision, sends him a tun of tennis balls, 1414.

The King goes into France, and defeats the French at Agincourt, 1415.

Sir John Oldcastle is taken, and burned in St. Giles's fields, 1418.

A treaty was concluded in France, in 1419, by which Henry should marry Katharine, the French King's daughter ; be Regent of France during the French King's life, and succeed him at his death. The King dies in France, aged thirty-four, leaving the Duke of Bedford, Regent in France, and the Duke of Gloucester, Regent in England, during

the young King's minority. Henry died in France August 31st, 1422, and was buried at Westminster.

HENRY VI. at the age of nine months is proclaimed King of England and France. The Dauphin however takes the title of King of France, and maintains it by force of arms. The town of Orleans, which had declared for the Dauphin, is besieged by the English, and relieved by the famous Joan of Arc, 1429.

Joan of Arc, after being twelve months prisoner with the English, is burned for a witch. The first viscount created in England, 1439.

The Duke of Gloucester is murdered. The Duke of York asserts his title to the crown; takes up arms, 1452.

The first Lord Mayor's show in London. The English lose all their conquests in France, except Calais, 1453.

The Duke of York defeats the King's forces near St. Alban's, 1455.

The Duke is killed at the battle of Wakefield. His son, the Earl of Rutland, twelve years of age, is murdered in cold blood, 1460.

Edward, the young Duke of York, marches towards London, and is proclaimed King, 1461.

Henry VI. reigned thirty-eight years and a half, and was then deposed. He was afterwards kept a prisoner in the Tower for several years, and there murdered, June 20th, 1471. He was buried first at Chertsey, but removed to Westminster.

## HOUSE OF YORK.

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**EDWARD IV.** was elected by the chief men of the Kingdom, and sung *Te Deum* the next day in Westminster Abbey. His election was confirmed by parliament. Henry's camp at Hexham is attacked, and his forces routed. The Queen flies to her father in Anjou, and Henry is taken in disguise, and carried prisoner to the Tower, with his legs tied under the horse's belly, 1464.

The Earl of Warwick, being offended with Edward, for marrying while he was abroad on an embassy, soliciting a foreign alliance, raises troops, surprises Edward in his camp, and takes him prisoner: he escapes and defeats Warwick, who flies into France, but soon returns with a large army, and Edward flies into Burgundy. Henry VI. is released from the Tower, reinstated, and Edward proclaimed an usurper, 1470.

Edward returns, takes possession of London, and imprisons King Henry. Warwick is defeated by Edward at Barnet, and slain in the field. He also defeats the forces of Margaret, King Henry's Queen, at Tewkesbury, and takes her son, Prince Edward, prisoner, who is murdered in his presence, 1471.

Edward IV. died of a surfeit at Westminster, and was buried at Windsor.

**EDWARD V.** succeeded his father at eleven years of age, but was never crowned. The Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, secures him and his brother in the Tower. Jane Shore, concubine to King Edward IV. does public penance.

Edward V. was born in Westminster Abbey, (where his mother had taken sanctuary,) Novem. 4th, 1470, reigned two months and eighteen days, was murdered in the Tower, and buried there privately. His remains were afterwards found in 1674, and removed to Westminster,

**RICHARD III.** surnamed Crookback, usurps the throne, declaring his brothers Edward IV. and the Duke of Clarence, as well as the issue of Edward IV. illegitimate. The Duke of Buckingham, the principal instrument in raising Richard to the throne, demands the inheritance of Hereford, which the King denies him. The Duke retires to York, takes up arms against Richard; but his army dispersing on account of the floods, he is obliged to conceal himself, and is betrayed. Post horses and stages established.

The Duke of Buckingham beheaded at Shrewsbury. Henry, Earl of Richmond, lands and claims the crown. Richard is defeated by him, in Bosworth-field, near Leicester, and slain. Here ended the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which, almost all the ancient Nobility perished.

Richard III. was slain August 22d, 1485, and buried at Leicester,

## HOUSE OF TUDOR.

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### *Union of the Houses of York & Lancaster.*

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**HENRY VII.** immediately after his victory, is proclaimed King by his army. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. which marriage united the Houses of York and Lancaster. Lambert Simnel personates the Earl of Warwick, son to the late Duke of Clarence, goes to Ireland, and is crowned King there by the name of Edward VI. 1486. He lands with troops in England, but is defeated by Henry, and being taken prisoner, is made a scullion in the King's kitchen.

Maps and sea charts first introduced into England, by Columbus, 1489.

Greek first introduced in England, 1491.

Perkin Warbeck, personating Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV. is well received in Scotland, and marries the Earl of Huntley's daughter. He is taken near Exeter, brought up to London, and shewn to the people. He escapes, but is taken and sent to the Tower, where contriving again to escape, he is hanged at Tyburn, 1499.

Henry VII. died at Richmond, and was buried at Westminster.

The King left behind him £1,800,000, which he had extorted from his subjects.

**HENRY VIII.** marries Catharine, his brother's widow. Wolsey, bishop of Winchester, is made privy counsellor, 1513.

Wolsey made a cardinal. He was at one time, archbishop of York, bishop of Winchester and Durham, the pope's legate, lord chancellor of England, and prime minister, 1515.

The Reformation begun in Germany by Martin Luther, 1517. The King writes a book against him, for which the pope gives him the title of *Defender of the Faith*. Muskets invented, 1521.

Turkies, carps, hops, piccards, and beer, came into England, all in one year, 1525.

Wolsey was disgraced, and charged with high treason, and died at Leicester, on his road to London, 1530.

Henry married Anne Bullen; is divorced from his former Queen Catharine, 1532. Abjures the pope's supremacy in spiritual affairs, puts Sir Thomas More to death, and bishop Fisher formerly his tutor. The Bible printed in English. Anne Bullen executed. Henry marries Jane Seymour, 1536. Jane Seymour dies. The King marries Anne of Cleves. Lord Cromwell beheaded. Henry is divorced from Anne of Cleves, and marries Catharine Howard, 1540.

Queen Catharine Howard and Lady Rochford, beheaded, 1542. The King marries Lady Catharine Parr, 1543.

Henry VIII. died January 28th, 1547, and was buried at Windsor.

EDWARD VI. son of Henry by Jane Seymour, is proclaimed King at the age of nine years. Edward Seymour, Earl of Hereford, is made protector, and created Duke of Somerset. Sir Thomas Seymour, brother to the protector, and Lord High Admiral, is beheaded, 1548. The Duke of Somerset beheaded. The Reformation completed, 1552.



The King settles the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, dies, 1553, and was buried at Westminster.

MARY, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Spain, is proclaimed Queen. Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Dudley, are sent to the Tower. The Duke of Northumberland beheaded. Lady Jane Grey, with her husband, and her father, the Duke of Suffolk, beheaded. The princess Elizabeth, sister to Queen Mary, imprisoned for favouring the Protestants. Philip of Spain married to the Queen.

Rogers burned for heresy at London; bishop Hooper at Gloucester; bishops Ridley and Latimer, and archbishop Cranmer, at Oxford. A severe persecution of the Protestants followed, which was conducted by bishops Bonner and Gardiner, and cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury; and during which five bishops, twenty-one clergymen, one hundred and ninety-two laymen, fifty-five women, and four children, are burned alive. Calais taken by the French, 1558.

Queen Mary was buried at Westminster.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bullen, succeeds her sister Mary. Mary, Queen of Scots, widow of Francis II. of France, marries Lord Darnley, who is proclaimed King of Scotland. Rizzio, an Italian Musician, Mary's favourite, is murdered by the King's friends in her presence, 1565. The King of Scots murdered by the contrivance of Murray and Bothwell. Queen Mary marries Bothwell, 1566. She is imprisoned as an accomplice in her husband's murder, escapes, raises an army, is defeated, and flies into England, where Elizabeth imprisons her, 1568. The Duke of Norfolk is beheaded for privately treating of a marriage with her, and conspiring to depose Elizabeth, 1572.

The Earl of Essex, Earl Marshal of Ireland, dies there, suspected to be poisoned by the Earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite, who married his widow, 1576.

Sir Francis Drake, who had been round the world, plunders St. Domingo, and takes Carthage, 1585. Mary, Queen of Scots, is beheaded, 1586. The Spanish Armada is defeated, 1588. Watches first brought into England, from Germany. The Earl of Essex created Earl Marshal of England, 1597. He is made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Is reproved by the Queen for managing the war faintly; deprived of his places, and retires. He plots to seize the Queen, but is made prisoner, and beheaded, 1601.

Elizabeth died March 24th, 1603, and was buried at Westminster.

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## HOUSE OF STEWART.

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JAMES I. son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and Mary, Queen of Scots, is proclaimed King by the council, and styled King of Great Britain.

The Gunpowder plot discovered, 1605.

Virginia planted by the English, 1608. Chelsea College founded. Mr. Hugh Middleton began the New River Canal, 1609. Sir Thomas Overbury sent to the Tower for refusing an embassy. This was an act of revenge of Lord Rochester, the King's favourite, whose marriage with the divorced Countess of Essex, Sir Thomas had opposed. Sir

Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower. Sir Walter Raleigh is executed for high treason, at the instigation of the Spanish Ambassador. George Villiers, Earl of Buckingham, the King's favorite, rules at court, 1618.

Charles, Prince of Wales, with the Marquis of Buckingham, embarks for Spain, to court the Infanta; but the match is broke off, to the great joy of the English nation, 1623.

James I. was born at Edinburgh, and buried in Westminster.

CHARLES I. marries Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France. Buckingham continues a favourite. Coaches used in London by the Gentry. The Duke of Buckingham is stabbed by Felton, a discontented Lieutenant, 1628.

The King quarrels with the Commons, by acting arbitrarily, and refusing to redress grievances: he imprisons nine Commoners, 1629.

Old Parr was presented to the King, being 152 years of age, 1635.

The King attempts to force a liturgy upon the Scots; it produces insurrections. The Scots throw off their allegiance, and enter into a covenant or association against the Government, 1638. After many attempts made to appease them, the Scots resolve upon war, make Lesley their general, seize Edinburgh, the regalia, the King's magazines, &c. On the petition of the Scots, a pacification takes place; the King disbands his army; the Scots neither disband theirs, nor observe any other article of the treaty. The proceedings of the malecontents are approved and confirmed by the parliament of Scotland: they are encouraged by many leading people in London, 1639. The war is renewed; the Scots enter England; the Commons keep them

in pay; the English and Scotch armies both disbanded. The Irish rebellion and massacre. The Commons vote to put the Kingdom in a posture of defence; they seize on the King's treasures, forts, fleets, and magazines; they muster the city militia, and raise an army: the two parties meet at Edge-hill, and engage: both claim the victory, 1642. The King gains an advantage over the enemy at Newbury, 1643. The King's troops defeated at Marston Moor.

OLIVER CROMWELL is made Lieutenant-general of the parliament's troops. The King is totally defeated at Naseby. He puts himself into the power of the Scotch army. The Scots deliver him up to the parliament. The army get him into their power. He escapes into the Isle of Wight. Hammond, the Governor, betrays him to the parliament, 1647. The Commons resolve to try the King, and appoint a court for that purpose, who sentence him to death, 1649.

Charles I. was born at Dumfermline, in 1600, beheaded January 30th, and buried at Windsor.

CHARLES II. became King of England upon the death of his father; but he enjoyed only the title, until the year 1660. Monarchy abolished by the Commons. Cromwell made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: he takes Drogheda by storm, puts the whole garrison, 3000 men to the sword, and massacres every man, woman, and child of the Irish in the town. King Charles goes to Scotland. Cromwell is made Captain-general, and defeats the Scots at Dunbar. King Charles enters England with an army; Cromwell follows him, overtakes him at Worcester, and totally defeats him. The parliament quarrels with the Dutch, and Admiral Blake beats the Dutch fleet under Dewitt. Van Trump totally defeats

and disperses Blake's fleet, 1652. Blake obtains a great victory over Van Trump. He engages the English fleet commanded by Monk; the fight lasts two days; the English are victorious. Monk and Blake totally defeat Van Trump, who is killed in the action. Cromwell is named Protector, 1653: Jamaica taken by the English, 1655. Cromwell dies: Richard, his son, is proclaimed Lord Protector, 1658. Desborough, with a strong party, demands of him to dissolve the parliament, which he does, and the officers of the army seize the Government: they send to General Monk in Scotland inviting him to join with them; he marches into England, comes to London, receives a letter from King Charles, which he answers favourably. The King returns, enters London, May 29th, 1660.

The Royal Society established. The King marries Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal, 1662. A great plague in London, of which died nearly 70,000 persons. The Dutch and English fleets fight for four days; neither party has any advantage. They engage again; the English obtain the victory. A fire breaks out in London, which destroys 13,200 dwelling houses, besides churches, public buildings, &c. in all 400 streets, 1666. The King formed a secret alliance with France. His cabinet council was called the *Cabal*, from the first letters of the peers' names that composed it, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale.

John Milton died, aged 67, 1674. The statue at Charing Cross erected. Titus Oates informs of the Popish plot, charges the Queen with being concerned, 1678. Dangerfield examined concerning the meal-tub plot, 1679. Information concerning a popish plot, in Ireland, 1680. The King takes away the charter of the city of London. The

Rye-house plot. Lord Russel beheaded. Algernon Sidney beheaded for writing a treasonous libel, though without publishing it.

Charles II. died at Whitehall, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1685.

JAMES II. brother and heir to Charles II. is proclaimed King; goes publicly to mass two days after. Titus Oates convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be fined, pilloried, and imprisoned for life. The Duke of Monmouth proclaimed King at Taunton Dean, defeated at Sedgemore, taken and beheaded. Great cruelties exercised by chief Justice Jefferies and General Kirk on Monmouth's adherents in the West.

Seven bishops sent to the Tower for not countenancing the King's measures in favour of popery; they are tried in the King's bench, and acquitted. Several English Noblemen and Gentlemen go over to the Prince of Orange, who sails from Holland, and lands at Torbay. King James is deserted by all his friends. The Prince of Orange comes to Windsor, orders the King from Whitehall, who goes to Rochester, under a Dutch guard, and sails for France, 1688.

The parliament vote that King James has abdicated the Government. They therefore choose the Prince and Princess of Orange, King and Queen of England.

## HOUSE OF ORANGE.

**WILLIAM III.** and **MARY** proclaimed King and Queen. The Bill of Rights passed. King James, with a body of French, lands in Ireland; besieges Londonderry. King William defeats him on the banks of the Boyne in Ireland, enters Dublin, besieges Limerick, but is vigorously repulsed, and forced to raise the Siege, 1690. The battle of Aughrim is fought in Ireland where the Irish are defeated, and their French General, St. Ruth, killed. Limerick is again besieged, and surrenders on articles of capitulation, 1691. The English and Dutch fleets under Admiral Russel defeat the French fleet under Tourville, and destroy at La Hogue and other places, twenty-one of their largest men of war; the English lost not one ship, 1692.

Macdonald and a great many Highlanders massacred in cold blood, by the English troops, at Glencoe, in Scotland. The French fleet under Tourville defeats the English under Admiral Rooke. Twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above eighty merchantmen, taken and destroyed by the French, 1693. A conspiracy discovered, called the Assassination plot. Eddistone light-house, near Plymouth, was begun by the corporation of the Trinity-house. The second treaty of partition; in violation of which the court of France declares the Duke of Anjou, King of Spain, 1700. The Elector of Brandenburg crowned King of Prussia. The succession to the crown of England settled, in case of King William's demise, upon the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne. The

Duchess of Savoy, daughter to the Princess Henrietta, who was daughter of King Charles I. protests against this settlement. James II. dies in France. The French King proclaims his son King of England, by the name of James III.

King William was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar bone : he dies, aged fifty-two, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1702.

ANNE, daughter of James II. is proclaimed Queen. The Earl of Marlborough made Captain-general. The Queen declares war against France and Spain. Five captains of Benbow's squadron tried for cowardice at Port Royal. Sir George Rooke, with the English and Dutch fleets, attacks the French fleets and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, in Spain; takes four galleons and five large men of war. The Dutch take five galleons and one man of war. Six other galleons and fourteen men of war were destroyed. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was left to destroy the ships that could not be got off; he brought away with him 110 brass cannon, and followed the grand fleet, a few days after. Captain Leake destroyed the French settlements in Newfoundland, took twenty-nine sail of the enemy, and burned twenty-two.

The Duke of Marlborough is ordered from Flanders into Germany: he joins Prince Lewis of Baden, and defeats the Bavarians at Schellenberg. Gibraltar taken in three days, chiefly by the seamen of the fleet. This assault is counted one of the boldest and most difficult that ever was made. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene engaged the French and Bavarians, under the Elector of Bavaria, Marshal Tallard, and Marshal Marsin, near Blenheim, and obtained a complete victory. Marshal Tallard, and above



13,000 French and Bavarians were taken prisoners, and near 20,000 killed, wounded, and drowned in the Danube. The allies took also above 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, with their treasure, baggage, and ammunition: the colours and standards taken at this battle, were put up in Westminster Hall. The Duke of Marlborough returns to Flanders, defeats the French at Tirllemont. He is created a Prince of the German empire, 1705.

He gains a complete victory over the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy at Ramillies. The Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway take possession of Madrid, and proclaim Charles III. King of Spain, 1706.

The Union of Scotland and England finally settled. Prince George of Denmark, the Queen's husband, is made Lord High Admiral of Great Britain. Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel returning from the Mediterranean, is shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly. The first parliament of Great Britain meets. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene attack the Duke of Vendome, who was besieging Oudenarde, and totally defeat him. The town of Lisle surrenders to the confederates, 1708. The Allies take Tournay. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat the Marshals Villars and Boufflers, near Malplaquet. The Queen changes her ministry. General Stanhope, with the British troops in Spain, taken prisoners of war, 1710.

The Duchess of Marlborough surrenders all her places. Mr. Harley is made Earl of Oxford, and Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. King Charles III. of Spain is elected Emperor of Germany. The Duke of Marlborough turned out of all his places, 1711.

Robert Walpole, Esq. committed to the Tower for bribery. Negotiations for peace at Utrecht. The Duke of Ormond sent to command in Flanders, in the room of the Duke of Marlborough. King Philip of Spain renounces his title to the crown of France, 1712. Mr. Steele expelled the House of Commons for being the author of a paper called, *The Englishman*, and a pamphlet entitled, *The Crisis*. A proclamation was issued, with a reward of £5000, for apprehending the Pretender. Queen Anne died August 1st, 1714, and was buried at Westminster.

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## HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

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GEORGE I. Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and Elector of Hanover, succeeded Queen Anne. Lord Bolingbroke withdraws to France. Mr. Steele made governor of the play-house, and knighted. The Earl of Mar assembles forces in Scotland, and proclaims the Pretender by the name of James VIII. The rebels are joined by some English. Mr. Forster, their General, enters Preston, in Lancashire. They are obliged to surrender. The Pretender lands in Scotland. Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure beheaded for taking part in the rebellion. The Pretender returns to France. A proclamation issued, prohibiting all trade to the East Indies, but by the India Company, 1716. The Pretender was received at Madrid, as King of Great Britain. A squadron under the Duke of Ormond sailed from Cadiz, in Spain, to invade

England, but was dispersed by a storm, and disabled from proceeding. The French, then in alliance with the English, invaded Spain by land, and under the command of the famous James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick, natural son to James II. they took Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, and St. Antonio, and reduced the province of Guipuscoa. The Scotch rebels, with the Spanish troops sent to assist them, were defeated in Scotland, by the King's forces, 1719. South Sea stock rises to 400 per cent, in May to 550, in June 800, in July nearly 1000, in August it fell below 800, in September to 400, and then 150; by which traffic, vast numbers of families were totally ruined, 1720 Parliament takes it into consideration. They pass an act for disabling the Governors, Directors, &c. of the company from leaving the Kingdom for one year, and from removing or alienating their estates and effects. The Commons expel several of their members for being concerned in the scheme, and confiscate the estates of the Directors, &c. for the use of the sufferers.

The Duke of Marlborough died. A plot against the King's life discovered. The bishop of Rochester committed to the Tower. Christopher Layer convicted of high treason. The Earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor, is displaced for corruption, and impeached. He is fined £30,000. Jonathan Wild executed. The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar.

King George embarks at Greenwich for Hanover, but dies at Osnaburgh, on his road thither, and was buried at Hanover, 1727.

GEORGE II. was proclaimed King on the death of his father. Five Kings of the Cherokee Indians were brought over to England from Carolina, 1730.

Captain Proteus fired upon the mob in Edinburgh, at an execution, without orders from the magistrates.

Twenty people were killed and wounded. He and several of his guard were committed to prison. The Prince of Wales married to the Princess of Saxe Gotha. Captain Protets found guilty of murder, but reprieved. The mob broke open his prison, dragged him out, and hanged him upon a sign-post, 1736. An act of parliament passed to imprison the provost, and fine the city of Edinburgh. The King falls out with the Prince of Wales, and forbids him the court. Queen Caroline died, 1737. War declared against Spain. A severe frost, commonly called the hard frost, began at Christmas, 1739. Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello, in South America, from the Spaniards, 1740.

King George, with the British and Hanoverian troops under his command, defeats the French at Dettingen. A fire happened at Crediton, in Devonshire, which consumed 1000 houses, 1743. France declared War against England. Admiral Anson took the Acapulca ship, and treasure in the whole amounting to £ 1,500,000, 1743. The Pretender's son lands in Scotland, is proclaimed at Dundee and Edinburgh; his army defeats Sir John Cope and the English troops at Preston Pans. The rebels enter Carlisle, Manchester, and Derby, from which last town they turn northward, the Duke of Cumberland pursuing them, 1745. The rebels defeat General Hawley, at Falkirk; on the Duke's approach they raise the Siege of Stirling, and fly northward; he overtakes them near Culloden, and totally defeats them; the young Pretender escapes from Scotland to France, 1746.

A dreadful fire happened at Port Royal, in Jamaica, which burned down near half the town, 1750. Hostilities begin between the English and French in North America and the East Indies. The

estates of the rebel Scotch Lords and Chiefs annexed to the crown. General Braddock defeated near Fort du Quesne, in North America. Dreadful earthquakes are felt in various parts of the world, particularly at Lisbon, which almost totally destroy the town; 70,000 persons supposed to have perished in this calamity. Admiral Watson takes the fort Geria, belonging to Angria, the pirate, and destroys all his ships, 1755. War declared against France. Minorca taken by the French. Admiral Byng sent home prisoner, 1756. Colonel Clive defeated the nabob of Bengal, at Plassy. Admiral Byng tried by a court martial, and condemned: he was shot at Spithead. The Duke of Cumberland went to Hanover, took the command of the Hanoverian troops, and was defeated by the French, who took possession of Hanover, 1757. The Duke of Marlborough burned 100 French ships, at St. Maloës, sent a regiment a day's march into the country, and reembarked his troops unmolested. Prince Ferdinand, commander of the British and Hanoverian troops, defeats the Prince of Clermont, at Crevelt, 1758. He defeats them again at Minden. Lord George Sackville disgraced for misbehaviour during the battle. Quebec taken, after a battle, in which General Wolfe was slain. Admiral Boscawen defeated the French Admiral, De la Clue, and took or burned five ships. Havre de Grace was bombarded by an English fleet. Admiral Pococke defeated Admiral D'Ache in the East Indies. Sir Edward Hawke defeats a French squadron off Quiberon Bay, 1759. Sir Eyre Coote defeats General Lally, in the East Indies. The English take Arcot. The Ramillies lost in a storm. M. Thurot lands in Carrickfergus, marches up the country and plunders, then reembarks. His little fleet

is attacked by Capt. Elliot, and taken, himself slain. All Canada surrenders to the English. The King died at Kensington, 1760, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

GEORGE III. proclaimed King, October 26th. Belleisle taken by the English. A treaty of marriage signed between his majesty, and her most serene highness, the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh. War declared against Spain. The *Hermione*, a Spanish ship, taken, valued at near £1,200,000. Manilla and Havanna taken from the Spaniards. Preliminaries of peace between England and France, signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3d. Martinico and Guadaloupe taken from the French. Peace proclaimed between England, France and Spain, 1763.

The longitude found at sea, by means of Harrison's time-piece. The massacre of Patna in the East Indies, and 4000 of the garrison and inhabitants put to the sword. Princess Augusta married to the Prince of Brunswick. Otaheite, or George III.'s Island, discovered by Captain Wallis. The sovereignty of the Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain. Society of artists of Great Britain instituted, 1765. The American stamp act repealed. Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm. Most severe frosts, and heavy snows. Princess Caroline Matilda married, by proxy, to the King of Denmark, 1766. Academy of paintings incorporated in London. Riots in St. George's fields. The King of Denmark arrived in England. Royal Academy of arts, instituted under his majesty's patronage. New Zealand explored by Captain Cook. Electricity of the Aurora Borealis discovered, 1769. Judges sent by the King to the East Indies. Boston port shut up by act of parliament. Civil war commences in

America. A violent storm by which 40 ships were lost near Yarmouth. Society for the recovery of drowned persons instituted. Trade with America prohibited. The battles of Lexington and Bunker's hill. Charlestown, New England, burned by the English troops, 1775. America declared itself independent. Freemason's hall consecrated. Portsmouth dockyard set on fire, by John the painter, 1776. General Burgoyne surrenders with his army to the Americans, at Saratoga, 1777. War declared against France. Pondicherry taken from the French. Admiral Keppel fights the French fleet off Ushant; a drawn battle. Voltaire died, 1778. Ireland admitted to a free trade. The French make an attempt on the island of Jersey, but miscarry. Their shipping destroyed in Concale Bay. The American fleet totally destroyed off Penobscot. Pitch and tar made from pit coal at Bristol. Tobacco cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Admiral Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet near Cape St. Vincent. Dreadful riots in London, headed by Lord George Gordon, which did £200,000 damage to the prisons and private buildings. Woolen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market. War with Spain and Holland. Charlestown, South Carolina, surrenders to his Majesty's arms. The Quebec frigate, Captain Farmer, blown up in an action with a French frigate. The Captain's eldest son created a baronet in consequence thereof, 1780. Lord Cornwallis surrenders to the French and Americans at York Town. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder Ally twice. Ceylon taken from the Dutch. Florida taken by the Spaniards. A smart engagement between Admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank. The French repulsed at the island of Jersey. A supreme court of judi-

cature established at Calcutta, in Bengal. The office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England vested in Lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her sister; Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. officiates as deputy. Lord G. Gordon tried for high treason and acquitted. Delamotte, a French spy, hanged, 1781. Batavia taken by the English. The memorable attack of Gibraltar by the French and Spaniards, September 13th; their gun-boats totally destroyed. The garrison relieved by a squadron of 33 ships of the line, under Lord Howe, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 47. Admiral Rodney defeats the French fleet in the West Indies; takes Admiral Count de Grasse, and five ships of the line, 1782. Great Britain declares America independent. A general peace. The order of St. Patrick instituted in Ireland. Desperate engagements, by sea and land, in the East Indies. The French ship, *Solitaire*, of 64 guns, taken by the *Ruby*. A new star discovered by William Herschell, and by him called the *Georgium Sidus*. Dreadful earthquakes laid waste the country of Calabria, in Sicily. A new island rose out of the ocean near Iceland, 1783. A dreadful storm at Port Royal, in Jamaica. Slave trade abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784. Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate his Majesty. The Halsewell Indiaman, Captain Pierce, lost off Portland. Great insurrections in the south of Ireland, and violences committed against the clergy of both religions. Frederick III. of Prussia, of immortal memory, and Peter III. King of Portugal, died, 1786. The Archduke and Duchess of Austria visit England. Earl Cornwallis arrives at Calcutta, and assumes the Government of India. Convicts sent to Botany Bay and Sierra Leona. The greater part of the



city of Mexico destroyed by an earthquake. The Hartwell East Indiaman lost off Bona Vista. Convention between Great Britain and Spain signed. A declaration, and counter declaration, relative to the interference of the court of Versailles with the States of Holland, exchanged between Great Britain and France. The Parliament granted the sum of £181,000, for the payment of the Prince of Wales's debts, and the completion of Carleton palace, 1787. A defensive treaty concluded between Great Britain Prussia, and the Republic of Holland. Lord Dundonald discovers a new method of extracting tar from pit coal, for which invention parliament grant him a large sum of money, and exclusive privileges. Petitions presented to parliament, from various parts of England, for the abolition of the slave trade; counter petitions presented by the West India merchants and planters, against the measure. The House of Peers commence the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on a charge of high crimes, &c. committed by him in the East Indies, and of which he is impeached by the House of Commons. Lord Howe resigns his seat at the head of the Admiralty, and is succeeded by the Earl of Chatham. Somerset place, that superb pile of public offices, nearly completed by Sir William Chambers, 1788.

In 1789, the French revolution took place, and a confederacy was established between the principal monarchs of Europe, with an intention to check the progress of those factions which in their turn, usurped the kingly authority of that Government; but without effect, for in a few years the French overturned nearly the whole continent, setting up one King, and dethroning another, so that they quite deranged the political state of Europe. Great Britain still reigned mistress of the seas, and took

most of the colonies belonging to France, Spain, and Holland, (who were necessitated to join their enemies) and destroyed their navies.

In 1798, an insurrection broke forth in Ireland, but tranquillity was soon restored; and in 1800, the Union with England took place.

All the Princes on the continent being at length subdued by Bonaparte, a peace was established between Great Britain and France, in March 1802, at Amiens.

# IRELAND.

Some Remarkable Events,

IN THE

CHRONOLOGY OF IRELAND ;

AND A

TABLE OF THEIR KINGS,

BEGINNING FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

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Ireland, had originally several names. It was called by the Romans *Hibernia*; by some *Insulam Sacram*, or the *Holy Land*; by others *Inisfail*, the *Island of Destiny*; and after the propagation of Christianity, it obtained the name of *Insulam Sanctorum*, or the *Island of Saints*; from the number of pious men which it produced in the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, who boldly went forth to promulgate the Christian religion in other parts of the world.

It is generally allowed that the ancient Irish had an early acquaintance with letters; and many remains of antiquity found here by the curious, the like of which have been discovered in no other part of the world but Palestine, seems to favor a conjecture, that thence they had their origin.

A people called the Gaodhelians, from their leader, are supposed, through necessity, to have quitted their native country, and went into Crete, thence to Scythia, next to Gothland, afterwards to Spain, whence they emigrated to Ireland, conducted by their leader, MILESIVS, (from him the name of the Milesians) great grandson of Bratha, the tenth in descent from Heber, A. M. 2737. Many of the Irish, to this day, are greatly pleased to be styled Milesians.

The sons of Milesius were **HEBER**, **HEREMON**, and **IR**, between whom the Kingdom was divided; but this partition was soon broken down by the death of Ir, for the year after his decease, Heremon murdered his elder brother Heber, and became sole monarch of Ireland. It is recorded that this King sent a colony into South Britain, who were afterwards called Brigantes, from the name of their chief, Breogan.

**TIGHERMAS**, the seventh from Heremon, ordered the Irish to distinguish themselves by their dress, from the higher to the lower order. This monarch erected altars, and worshipped idols; for which impiety, it is said, that he and many of his subjects were struck dead while in the act of adoration, A. M. 2816, or 1188 before Christ. If this then is to be relied on, it is not a matter of great doubt, but the ancient Irish might have worshipped the same God as the Israelites.

**OLLAM FODHLA**, the twentieth in succession, was learned, wise, and courageous; he founded the grand assembly at Tara, and enacted many salutary laws for governing the state; he also wrote a history of the voyages, travels, and wars of his ancestors; and after a happy reign of thirty years, died in peace.

**SCADNA II.** of the line of Heber, and 36th in succession, ordained laws for governing the army, and settled a certain pay for its maintenance.

**EDHNA II.**—In this King's reign money was first coined in Ireland, A. M. 3357; before Christ, 647 years.

**TUATHAL I.** caused all the inhabitants to bring their children, when of age, to Taltain, in Ulster, to treat about their marriages; and for every such union, he demanded an ounce of silver.

**CORMAC.**—A pious Prince, and 106th in succession, is said to have suffered martyrdom for christianity, A. D. 253, and 180 years, before the coming of St. Patrick.

**NIAL I.** and 117th in succession, invaded Britain, and Amorica, in Gaul, whence he returned with prodigious plunder, and 200 children of the first rank, among whom was **ST. PATRICK**, (16 years of age) and his two sisters.

**DATHY**, the next in succession, also invaded the Britons, and after harrassing them some time, carried his arms into Gaul, where he committed great havock, and shed much blood, but was at length killed by lightning, at the foot of the Alps.

**St. Patrick**, (said to have been nephew to St. Martin, bishop of Tours) on receiving a commission from Pope Celestine I. finished the conversion of the Irish; for, on the preaching of some of their countrymen who were returned from Rome, where they embraced christianity, that noble work had already a beginning; but it is observed that St. Patrick in a very short time, consecrated 360 bishops, and 3000 presbyters, fixing the metropolitan see at Armagh, of which he was the first bishop.

**LUGHADH VII.** who was cotemporary with

St. Patrick, was killed by lightning, and being a great opposer of that holy man's sacred doctrines, it is believed that his untimely death was inflicted as a punishment from heaven for his impiety.

**MORTOUGH I.**—In the 13th year of this King's reign, the Scottish monarchy was founded by Fergus the Great, A. D. 503. He sent to his brother Mortough, for the renowned stone, on which the Kings of Ireland used to be crowned, that he also might receive the crown upon it. This stone remained in Scotland 'till Edward I. King of England caused it to be removed to Westminster, where it still remains, inclosed within the seat of a wooden chair; and on which the Kings of England has ever since received the crown.

**HUGH II.**—This King convened an assembly of the Princes, Nobles, and Clergy, at Dromceat, when the banishment of the poets was enacted, but by the advice of St. Collum, they were only restrained, not suppressed. In this reign, the Britons invited the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots, who cancelled the obligation by seizing themselves the entire of South Britain.

**HUGH IV.**—In the reign of this King, Austin, at the head of 40 monks preached in England, A. D. 597; and Ethelbert was the first Saxon King who embraced christianity.

**CONGALL II.**—This Prince was a great persecutor of the clergy, secular and regular; he treated them in a most shocking manner, and burned the clergy of Kildare, without mercy.

**HUGH VI.**—In this King's reign, the Danes first invaded Ireland, plundering the inhabitants, and burning their country; but were repulsed with great loss, and obliged to leave the island. In six years after they returned, and were often defeated, but

receiving continual supplies, they reduced the Irish to the lowest ebb, which was chiefly occasioned by the dissensions of the inhabitants. Hugh was at length slain in battle by the people of Leinster.

**CONNOR II.**—This Prince after having defeated the Danes in several battles, and drove them from Leinster to Ulster, is supposed to have died of grief, because he was not able to relieve the distresses of his country.

**MAOLSEACHLUIN**, King of Meath, defeated the Danes at Casar Linge, and killed their General, Saxolb. The Earl of Tomar, heir to the crown of Denmark, was killed in another battle, and his forces put to flight; but from the great supplies which they were continually receiving from Denmark, they at length laid siege to Dublin, and took it.

**TURGESIUS**, the Dane, seized the throne, and reigned over Ireland, 13 years; when by the contrivance of Maolseachluin, he was taken prisoner, and his officers put to death.

Maolseachluin I. reigned 16 years, during which time, he had a perpetual warfare with the Danes, whom he often defeated.

**FLANN.**—In the reign of this King, an union took place between the Princes of Ireland, and the Danes being apprehensive of their power, left the Kingdom. They returned in a few years, and took Ceallachan, King of Munster, prisoner, thro' treachery; but by the valour of two of his captains, Seagda and Conall, he was soon released, and again defeated the Danes at Roscraea, when 4000 of them were slain.

Dublin, still remained in possession of the Danes, but **CONGALL**, afterwards King of Ireland, besieged it, and took it sword in hand, and permitted his soldiers to plunder the city.

**MAOLSEACHLUIN II.** defeated the Danes, in many battles, but being advanced in years resigned his crown to the renowned Brian Boroihme, King of Munster, who had ever vigorously opposed the Danes, and by his vigilance and courage preserved his dominions.

**BRIAN BOROIHME.**—In this monarch's reign, the Danes effected a landing in Ulster, and after committing great ravages along the coast, set fire to Cork, but were defeated, and their commander killed. Thsy soon after visited the Kingdom, at the instigation of Maolmordha, King of Leinster, but sustained a decisive defeat, by Brian, at Clontarf, where 10,000 of them were left dead on the field of battle, and a great number of them killed in the pursuit; but this valiant hero did not live to reap the fruits of his victory, for he died of his wounds, the same day in his tent.

**MAOLSEACHLUIN II.** again resumed the reins of Government, and set fire to Dublin, where the Danes had retreated after the battle of Clontarf.

**DONOUGH II.** son of Brian Boroihme, succeeded to the crown. In the 19th year of this King's reign, William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England.

**TURLOUGH I.**—William II. King of England, requested of Turlough as much Irish Oak as would build Westminster Hall, which was readily granted.

**MORTOUGH III.**—The reign of this Prince is remarkable for a council held at Ceanannus, in the county of Meath, A. D. 1152. Cardinal John Paparo and Christian O'Connor, bishop of Lismore, presided as the Pope's legates. The bishopricks in this council, were reduced in number, and the four archbishopricks established as they now stand, i. e. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; before this time there were only Armagh and Cashel.



**RODERICK O'CONNOR.**—This reign is pregnant with one of the greatest events that ever happened in the Irish history, viz. its subjugation by Henry II. King of England. Henry had long meditated a descent on Ireland, and now a proper opportunity offered. Some Englishmen having been taken prisoners by the Irish, and sold to slavery, first occasioned him to turn his thoughts to that purpose, though he for some time deferred it on account of his being engaged in a war with France. Diarmuidh Mac Morrough, King of Leinster, had contrived to debauch the wife of Teighernan O'Rourk, King of Breifne, who prevailed on Roderick O'Connor to assist him in taking vengeance on the aggressor. Diarmuidh, pressed on all sides, and finding none of his subjects inclined to espouse his quarrel in such an unjust cause, paid a visit to Henry, and offered to do him homage, if he would assist him in regaining his dominions; this pleased Henry well, and two of his barons, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Richard de Clare, accompanied Diarmuidh, with 400 men, and landed near Waterford, 1171. They were reinforced with 2000 of the natives, and soon made themselves masters of Wexford, Ossory, and Dublin. Shortly after, more forces arrived, at the head of which were the Earl of Pembroke, Raymond le Gross, and William Fitzgerald; who laid siege to Waterford, took it, and put the inhabitants to the sword. The Earl married Diarmuidh's daughter, and on the death of his father-in-law, laid claim to Leinster. Soon after this event, King Henry paid Ireland a visit, and entered into an agreement with those adventurers, that the sea-ports should be tributary to him, but the rest should be held by them, of him, and his successors. Soon after the whole

Island voluntarily submitted, and all the Kings and bishops attended Henry at his court at Waterford, and swore allegiance to him, A. D. 1172.

Notwithstanding what had taken place, the Irish soon repented of their submission; withdrew from the obedience of the English Laws, and prevailed upon several of the English adventurers to conform to their manners and customs: so that only a small part of Ireland was in possession of the English, till the reign of King Henry VIII. viz. the counties of Dublin, Louth, Kildare, and Meath: but the Irish were seldom in union among themselves, and their attempts to dispossess the English, were in general defeated; every victory gained by the latter, increased their territory, until the whole Island was brought into subjection.

King James II. of England, was pronounced unfit to govern, and his son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, and his daughter, Mary, were declared King and Queen of England, and all other dominions subject to the English crown. James went over to France, and by the assistance of the French King, made an attempt on Ireland, where he was joined by the natives, and many English of the Roman Catholic persuasion. He fought several battles, but with very little success, deserted his party, and retired again to France; and thus involved the Irish Nobility in ruin, as their estates, by this act of disobedience, were confiscated.

A TABLE  
OF THE  
**KINGS OF IRELAND ;**

FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

**THE FIR BOLGS.**

	A. M.		A. M.
Slaine, reigned,	2503	Fiacha,	2515
Rughbraidhe,	5504	Riondal,	2519
Gann,	} jointly, 2506	Fiodhbhghean,	2526
Geangann,		Eochaidh,	2530
Seanam,	2510		

**THE TUATHA DE DANANS.**

	A. M.		A. M.
Nuadha,	2540	Fiachadh,	2690
Breas,	2570	Mac Cuil,	} jointly, 2700
Luighbaidh,	2577	Mac Ceacht,	
Daghdah,	2610	Mac Greine,	
Dealbhaoith,	2680		

## THE MILESIAINS.

	A. M.		A. M.
Heremon,	2739	Biarn gall,	3184
Muimhne,		Oillioll I.	3196
Luighne,		Scorna,	3212
and		Rotheachta II.	3233
Laighne,		Elim I.	3240
Er, Orbha, Fea-		Giallachadh,	3241
ron, Feargna,		Art I.	3250
Irial,	2756	Nuadha,	3272
Eithrial,	2766	Breafrigh,	3292
Conmaol,	2786	Eochaidh IV.	3301
Tighermas,	2816	Fionn,	3302
Eochaidh I.	2866	Scadhna II.	3322
Cearmna,		Simeon Breac,	3342
Sobhairce,		Duach I.	3348
Eochaidh II.	2910	Muireadhach I.	3353
Fiachadh I.	2930	Eadhna II.	3357
Eochaidh III.	2954	Loughaidh I.	3369
Aongus I.	2976	Siorlamh,	3378
Eadhna I.	2994	Eochaidh V.	3394
Rotheachta I.	3021	Eochaidh VI.	3406
Scadhna I.	3046	Loughaidh II.	3411
Fiachadh II.	3051	Conuing,	3418
Muinheamhoin,	3071	Art II.	3428
Aildergoidh,	3076	Fiachadh IV.	3434
Oflam Fodhla,	3083	Oillioll II.	3441
Fionnachta I.	3113	Eochaidh VII.	3450
Slanoll,	3128	Airgiodmhar,	3475
Geide,	3143	Duach II.	3480
Fiachadh III.	3160	Lughaidh III.	3490

	A. M.		A. M.
Aodh, or Hugh I.	3497	Aongus III.	3773
Diothorba,	3518	Conall I.	3803
Ciombaoth,	3539	Niadh,	3808
Machadh,	3559	Eanda,	3815
Reachta,	3566	Crionhthan,	3843
Ugaine,	3589	Rughruidhe,	3850
Laoghaire I.	3616	Jonahdmhar,	3880
Cobthaig,	3618	Breasal,	3883
Labhradh,	3648	Lughaidh IV.	3894
Meilge,	3666	Congall I.	3899
Mogha,	3673	Duach III.	3912
Aongus II.	3680	Fachtna,	3922
Jaran,	3698	Eochaidh X.	3952
Fearchorb,	3705	Eidersgeoil,	3964
Conla,	3716	Nuadha,	3970
Oilliolh III.	3720	Conaire I.	3970
Adambar,	3735	Lughaidh V.	4000
Eochaidh VIII.	3750	Connar I.	4002
Feargus I.	3761	Crionhthan,	4004

## YEARS SINCE CHRIST.

	A. D.		A. D.
Fearaidach,	4	Cathaoir,	115
Fiachadh V.	24	Conn,	118
Fiachadh VI.	27	Conaire II.	138
Cairbré I.	47	Art III.	145
Elim II.	52	Lughaidh VI.	175
Tuathal I.	72	Feargus II.	205
Mal,	102	Cormac,	206
Feidhlimidh,	106	Eochaidh XI.	253

A. D.		A. D.	
Cairbre II.	254	Cionnfaola,	674
Fathach,	281	Fionnachta II.	678
Faichadh VII.	282	Loingsheach,	685
Colla,	312	Congall II.	693
Muireadhach II.	316	Feargall,	702
Caolbach,	346	Fogarthach,	719
Eochaidh XII.	347	Cionaoith,	720
Crimthan,	354	Flaithbheartach,	724
Niall I.	371	Hugh V.	731
Dathy,	398	Daniel III.	740
Laoghaire II.	421	Niall II.	782
Ollioll IV.	451	Dunchadha,	786
Lughaidh VII.	471	Hugh VI.	815
Mortough I.	491	Connor II.	837
Tuathal II.	515	Niall III.	851
Diarmuidh I.	528	Turgesius, the Dane,	866
Fergus II. } <i>jointly,</i>	550	Maolseachluin I.	879
Daniel I. }		Hugh VII.	895
Eochaidh XIII. } <i>jointly,</i>	551	Flan,	913
Boadhan I. }		Niall IV.	951
Ainmereach,	554	Donough IV.	954
Baodhan II.	557	Congall III.	984
Hugh II.	558	Daniel IV.	994
Hugh III.	585	Maolseachluin II.	1004
Aodh IV.	591	Brian Boroihme,	1027
Maolchobba,	618	Maolseachluin II. } <i>restored,</i>	1039
Suibhne,	622	Donough II.	1048
Daniel II.	635	Turlough I.	1098
Cenall II.	648	Mortough II.	1110
Blathmac,	} <i>jointly,</i> 661	Turlough II.	1130
Diarmuidh,		Murtough III.	1150
Seachnusach,	668	Roderick O'Connor,	1168

## KINGS OF FRANCE.

1	Louis I. (began to reign) <i>roebook</i> ,.....	814
2	Lotharius, <i>rake-eth</i> ,.....	840
3	Loui-doe's, <i>rappo</i> ,.....	877
4	Loui-foe's, <i>rye-put</i> ,.....	879
5	Carloman; <i>roared</i> ,.....	882
6	Charle-doe's, <i>ritral</i> ,.....	885
7	Eudes, <i>ruarer</i> ,.....	888
8	Charle-foe's, <i>rioter</i> ,....	898
9	Robert, <i>teaded</i> ,....	922
10	Raoul, <i>tie-dog</i> ,.....	923
11	Loui-hoe; <i>tug-'em</i> ,.....	936
12	Lothaire's, <i>tails</i> ,.....	954
13	Lou-awl's, <i>tutn</i> ,.....	986
14	Hugh Capet's, <i>tarpie</i> ,.....	987
15	Rober-doe, <i>vote-'em</i> ,.....	996
16	Henry's, <i>box fob</i> ,.....	1031
17	Philip's, <i>box mix</i> ,.....	1060
18	Loui-an's, <i>babe-ish roe</i> ,.....	1108
19	Loui-ape's, <i>bob-fbp</i> ,.....	1137
20	Phili-doe's, <i>babe rex</i> ,.....	1180
21	Loui-roe's, <i>bad dog</i> ,.....	1223
22	Loui-toe's, <i>bait dame</i> ,.....	1226
23	Phili-wig's, <i>bait poize</i> ,.....	1270
24	Phili-hoe's, <i>bad rule</i> , (K. of Navarre).	1285
25	Loui-box's, <i>big book</i> ,...	1314
26	John, and	
27	Phili-owl's, } <i>big can</i> ,.....	1316
28	Charle-hoe's, <i>big dad</i> ,.....	1322
29	Phili-win's, <i>big deer</i> ,.....	1328

30 Johnny-doe's, <i>big lax</i> ,.....	1350
31 Charle-owl's, <i>bag make</i> ,.....	1364
32 Charle-win's, <i>big rex</i> ,.....	1380
33 Charle-ape's, <i>book deed</i> ,.....	1422
34 Loui-babe's, <i>cake mob</i> ,.....	1461
35 Charle-roe's, <i>book rag</i> ,.....	1483
36 Loui-bed, <i>bake-tar</i> ,.....	1498
37 Francis', <i>cool bowl</i> ,.....	1515
38 Hen-doe's, <i>bail hoop</i> ,.....	1547
39 Franci-doe's, <i>cool lute</i> , .....	1559
40 Charle-toe's, <i>bow mix</i> ,.....	1560
41 Hen-wig's, <i>boil peas</i> ,.....	1574
42 Hen-hoe's, <i>cool rat</i> , (K. of Navarre)....	1589
43 Loui-bag's, <i>bean box</i> , .....	1610
44 Loui-book's, <i>cane jig</i> ,.....	1643
45 Loui-bawl's, <i>cap caul</i> ,.....	1715
46 Loui-ban's, <i>cup peak</i> , .....	1774

I shall now leave the Student to make out his own associations in the Chronology of the Kings, as I expect by this time, he is well acquainted with the method, and therefore can associate himself whatever he may fancy.



## KINGS OF WALES.

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Merwin,      818    ||    Roderick II.      843

This King at his death, A. D. 877, divided Wales into three principalities, viz. North Wales, South Wales, and Powy's Land, and bequeathed them to his three sons, since which time, no King has appeared in that country. LLEWELLYN, the last Prince of Wales, was slain in battle, in the reign of Edward I. and Wales totally subdued.

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## KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

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This monarchy was founded by Fergus the Great, who sent to his brother Mortough I. King of Ireland, for the famous stone, on which the Kings of that country were accustomed to be crowned; that he also might receive the crown upon it, A. D. 503. This stone is now in Westminster Abbey, on which the Kings of England are crowned, and was brought there by King Edward I.

Dongal,	814	Alexander 1st,	1106
Alpine,	820	David 1st,	1124
Kenneth 2d,	823	Malcolm 4th,	1153
Donald 2d,	854	William,	1165
Constantine 2d,	858	Alexander 2d,	1214
Ethus,	874	Alexander 3d,	1249
Gregory,	875	John Baliol,	1293
Donald 3d,	893	Robert Bruce,	1306
Constantine 3d,	904	David 2d,	1329
Malcolm 1st,	943	Robert Stuart,	1370
Indulphus,	958	Robert 3d,	1390
Duffus,	968	INTER-REGNUM from	
Culenius,	973	1406 to 1424.	
Kenneth 3d,	978	James 1st,	1424
Constantine 4th,	994	James 2d,	1437
Grimus,	995	James 3d,	1460
Malcolm 2d,	1003	James 4th,	1483
Duncan 1st,	1033	James 5th,	1513
Macbeth,	1040	Mary,	1542
Malcolm 3d,	1057	James 6th,	1587
Donald 4th,	1093	Here ends the list of	
Duncan 2d,	1094	Scottish Sovereigns.	
Edgar,	1098		

## KINGS OF LEON AND ASTURIAS.

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Alfonso 2d,	791	Ramirez 2d,	927
Ramirez 1st,	842	Ordone 3d,	950
Ordogno,	850	Ordone 4th,	953
Alfonso the Great,	866	Sancho 2d,	960
Garcias,	910	Ramirez 3d,	967
Ordogno 2d,	913	Veremond 2d,	982
Froila 2d,	923	Alfonso 5th,	999
Alfonso 4th,	924	Veremond 3d,	1027

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## KINGS OF CASTILLE AND LEON.

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Sancho 1st,	1029	Alfonso 6th,	1072
Ferdinand 1st,	1037	Alfonso 7th,	1109
Sancho 2d,	1065	Alfonso 8th,	1126
<i>Kings of Castille only,.....</i>		Sancho 3d,	1157
<i>Regent of Leon only, .....</i>		Ferdinand 2d,	1158

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## *Kings of Leon & Castille continued.*

Alfonso 9th,	1187	Ferdinand 4th,	1295
Henry 1st,	1214	Alfonso 11th,	1312
Ferdinand 3d,	1217	Peter,	1350
Alfonso 10th,	1252	Henry 2d,	1368
Sancho 4th,	1284	John 1st,	1379

Henry 3d,	1390	Henry 4th,	1454
John 2d,	1406	Isabella,	1465

This Queen married Ferdinand II. King of Arragon ; by which marriage Castille and Arragon became united, and have ever since been denominated the Spanish monarchy.

## SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

Ferdinand and Isabella,	}	1474	Charles, ( <i>Emperor</i> )	1516
Jane and Philip 1st,			Philip 2d,	1555
			1506	

## KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Philip 2d,	}	1598	Philip 4th,	1671
Philip 3d,				

## KINGS OF SPAIN ONLY.

Philip 4th,	}	1665	Philip 5th, ( <i>again</i> )	1725
Charles 2d,			Ferdinand 6th,	1746
Philip 5th,			Charles 3d,	1759
Louis 1st,			Charles 4th,	1788
		1700		
		1724		

## COUNTS AND KINGS OF NAVARRE.

Sancho, reigned,	836	Sancho 2d,	970
Garcias,	853	Garcias 2d,	994
<i>Assumed the title of King,</i>	857	Sancho 3d,	1000
Fortunio,	880	Garcias 3d,	1035
Sancho 1st, ( <i>King</i> )	905	Sancho 4th,	1054
Garcias 1st,	926	Sancho 5th,	1063

## KINGS of NAVARRE and ARRAGON.

Peter 1st,	1094	Alfonso 1st,	1104
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## KINGS AND QUEENS OF NAVARRE.

Garcias Ramirez,	1134	France, united the two	
Sancho 6th,	1150	crowns during that reign.	
Sancho 7th,	1194	Philip and Jane,	1328
Tibalt 1st,	1234	Jane, ( <i>alone</i> )	1343
Tibalt 2d,	1253	Charles 2d,	1349
Henry 1st,	1270	Charles 3d,	1387
Jane,	1285	John,	1425
This Queen by marry-		Eleanor, }	
ing Philip 4th, King of		Francis, }	1479

Catharine, }		to the crown of France, in 1589, by the title of Henry 4th, from which period the two Kingdoms have been united.
John 2d, }	1483	
Henry 2d,	1516	
Anthony & Jane 2d,	1555	
Henry 3d,	1572	
This King succeeded		

## KINGS OF ARRAGON.

Ramirez 2d,	1134	Alfonso 4th,	1327
Raymond Beringer,	1187	Peter 4th,	1336
Alfonso 2d,	1162	John 1st,	1387
Peter 2d,	1193	Martin,	1395
James 1st,	1213	Ferdinand 1st,	1410
Peter 3d,	1276	Alfonso 5th,	1416
Alfonso 3d,	1281	John 2d,	1458
James 2d,	1291	Ferdinand 2d,	1469

## KINGS OF NAPLES.

Roger,	1129	Conrade 2d,	1254
William 1st,	1154	Manfred,	1258
William 2d,	1166	Charles 1st,	1266
Tancred,	1189	Charles 2d,	1285
William 3d,	1194	Robert,	1309
Constance & Henry,	1195	Jane 1st,	1342
Frederick 1st,	1197	Charles 3d,	1382
Conrade 1st,	1250	Ladislas,	1386

James 2d,	1414	Under this monarch, the crown of Naples was united to that of Spain, till A. D. 1707.	
Alfonso, ( <i>K. of Arragon</i> ),	1435		
Ferdinand 1st,	1468		
Alfonso 2d,	1494		
Ferdinand 2d,	1495		Charles 4th, 1784
Frederick 2d,	1496	Ferdinand 4th,	1759
Ferdinand, ( <i>K. of Spain</i> )	1504		

## SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL

Alfonso 1st,	1112	Sebastian,	1557
Sancho 1st,	1185	Henry,	1578
Alfonso 2d,	1211	Anthony,	1580
Sancho 2d,	1223	After the death of this King, 1595, the King- doms of Spain and Por- tugal were united during the space of 45 years.	
Alfonso 3d,	1248		
Denis,	1279	John 4th,	1640
Alfonso 4th,	1325	Alfonso 6th,	1656
Peter 1st,	1367	Peter 2d,	1667
Ferdinand,	1385	John 5th,	1706
John 1st,	1433	Joseph,	1750
Edward,	1438	Mary and Peter,	1777
Alfonso 5th,	1481	Mary, ( <i>alone</i> )	1786
John 2d,	1495		
Emanuel,	1521		
John 3d,			

## KINGS OF DENMARK.

Sewardus 2d,	817
Eric 1st,	843
Eric 2d,	846
Canute 1st,	847
Gormo 2d,	863
Gormo 3d,	909
Harold 3d,	930
Sweyn 1st,	980
Canute 2d,	1015
Hardicanute,	1086
Magnus,	1042
Sweyn 2d,	1048
Canute 3d,	1080
Olaus 4th,	1086
Eric 3d,	1095
Nicholas,	1106
Eric 4th,	1134
Eric 5th,	1139
Sweyn 3d,	1147
Waldemar 1st,	1157
Canute 5th,	1182
Waldemar 2d,	1208
Eric 6th,	1243
Abel,	1250
Christopher 1st,	1252
Eric 7th,	1259
Eric 8th,	1286
Christopher 2d,	1320
Waldemar 3d,	1336
Olaus 5th,	1375

### SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK and SWEDEN.

Margaret,	1388
In this reign, Den-	
mark and Sweden were	
united under one Sove-	
reign. The Kingdoms	
were again separated	
A. D. 1523.	
Eric 12, ( <i>from the Swedes</i> )	1412
Christopher 3d,	1439
Charles 8th,	1448
Christian 1st,	1468
John 2d,	1471
Christian 2d,	1513

### KINGS of DENMARK.

Frederick 1st,	1523
Christian 3d,	1533
Frederick 2d,	1550
Christian 4th,	1588
Frederick 3d,	1648
Christian 5th,	1670
Frederick 4th,	1699
Christian 6th,	1730
Frederick 5th,	1746
Christian 7th,	1716



## EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

Leo 5th, reigned,	813	Alexis 2d,	1180
Michael 2d,	820	Andronicus 1st,	1183
Theophilus 1st,	829	Isaac L'Ange,	1185
Michael 3d,	842	Alexis 3d,	1195
Basil 1st,	867	Alexis 4th,	1203
Leo 6th,	886	Alexis 5th,	1204
Alexander,	911	Theodore 1st,	
Roman 1st,	915	Baldwin 1st,	
Constantine 6th,		Henry,	1206
Roman 2d,	960	Peter,	1216
Nicephorus 2d,	963	Robert,	1219
John 3d,	969	John 4th,	1222
Basil 2d,	976	Theodore 2d,	
Constantine 7th,	1025	John 5th,	
Roman 3d,	1028	Baldwin 2d,	1228
Michael 4th,	1034	Michael 8th,	1255
Michael 5th,	1041	Andronicus 2d,	1282
Constantine 8th,	1042	Andronicus 3d,	1332
Theodora [ <i>Empress</i> ],	1054	John 6th,	1341
Michael 6th,	1056	Emanuel 2d,	1355
Isaac Comnènes,	1057	John 7th,	1425
Constantine 9th,	1059	Constantine 11th,	1448
Constantine 10th,	1067	A. D. 1453, this empire	
Roman 4th,	1068	was overthrown by the	
Michael 7th,	1071	Turks, under Mahomet	
Nicephorus 3d,	1078	2d, who took Constanti-	
Alexis 1st,	1081	nople, and made that	
John 2d,	1118	City the seat of his do-	
Emanuel 1st,	1143	minions.	

## EMPERORS OF THE TURKS.

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Mahomet II.	1451	Ibrahim,	1640
Bajazet II.	1481	Mahomet IV.	1649
Selim I.	1512	Soliman III.	1687
Soliman II.	1520	Achmet II.	1691
Selim II.	1566	Mustapha III.	1695
Amurath III.	1574	Achmet III.	1703
Mahomet III.	1595	Mahomet V.	1730
Achmet I.	1603	Osman II.	1754
Mustapha I.	1617	Mustapha IV.	1757
Osman I.	1618	Achmet IV.	1774
Mustapha II.	1622	Selim III.	1789
Amurath IV.	1623		

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## DUKES AND KINGS OF BOHEMIA.

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Necklan,	809	Udalric,	1037
Hostivitas Milchoſt,	890	Bretislas,	1055
Borzivoi,	894	Spitigneus II.	1061
Spitigneus I.	907		
Uratiflas I.	916		
Wincefclas I.	938		
Bolefclas I.	967		
Bolefclas II.	999		
Bolefclas III.	1002		
Jaromir,	1012		

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		KINGS.	
		Uratiflas II. <i>(took the title of K.)</i>	1086
		Conrad I.	1092
		Bretiflas II.	1093
		Ladiſlas I.	1100

Borzivoi II. }	1101	Wincelas,	1378
Suatopluc, }		Robert,	1400
Ladislav II.	1124	Jesse,	1410
Sobieslas I.	1125		
Ladislav III.	1140	Sigismund	<i>Emperor of the W. &amp; King of Bohemia and Hungary</i>
Sobieslas II.	1174		
Frederick I.	1178		
Conrad II.	1190		
Wincelas II.			
Henry Bretislas, }	1191	<b>KINGS of BOHEMIA.</b>	
Ladislav IV.	1196	Sigismund, ( <i>Emperor</i> )	1419
Ottoacre I.	1197	Albert, ( <i>Emperor</i> )	1437
Wincelas III.	1230	Ladislav V. ( <i>K. of Poland</i> )	1440
Ottoacre II.	1253	George Podebrade,	1458
Wincelas IV.	1284	Ladislav VI.	1471
Wincelas V.	1305	Louis,	1516
Henry II.	1306	Anne,	1526
John,	1310	This Queen married	

### EMPERORS OF THE WEST and KINGS OF BOHEMIA.

Charles IV. (*Emperor*) 1346

Ferdinand, King of Hungary, who was afterwards Emperor of Germany, and in whose family the crown has since remained.

### DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

<b>DUKES.</b>		Ziamovitz,	861
Lesco III.	810	Lesco IV.	892
Popiel I.	830	Ziamomislaus,	918
Popiel II. & <i>Inter-regnum</i> .		Micislas I.	964
Piast,	842		

KINGS of POLAND.		Jagellon,	1386
Boleslas I.	999	Ladislas IV.	1434
Micislas II.	1025	Casimir IV.	1447
<i>Inter-reg. (Richsa, Q.)</i>		John I.	1492
Casimir I.	1041	Alexander,	1501
Boleslas II.	1058	Sigismund I.	1506
Ladislas I.	1081	Sigismund II.	1548
Boleslas III.	1102	Henry,	1573
Ladislas II.	1139	Stephen,	1575
Boleslas IV.	1146	Sigismund III.	1586
Micislas III.	1173	Ladislas V.	1632
Casimir II.	1177	John II.	1648
Lesco V.	1194	Michael,	1669
Boleslas V.	1227	John 3d,	1674
Lesco VI.	1279	Frederick Augustus II.	[1736
Premislas,	1295		
Ladislas III.	1296	Stanislas Augustus,	1763
Winceslas ( <i>K. of Bohemia</i> )	1300	This King was in 1795,	
Ladislas III. ( <i>restored</i> )	1306	dethroned and his dominions divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.	
Casimir III.	1333		
Louis ( <i>K. of Hungary</i> )	1370		

## KINGS OF HUNGARY.

<b>Stephen I.</b>	<b>1000</b>	century; at which cere-
Stephen was chief of		mony the Pope bestowed
the Hungarians. He		on him the title of apos-
married a sister of Henry		tolic King.
<b>I. Emperor of the West.</b>	<b>Peter I.</b>	<b>1038</b>
He was baptized in the	<b>Aba,</b>	<b>1041</b>
beginning of the eleventh	<b>Andrew I.</b>	<b>1047</b>

Bela I.	1061	the West, and King of
Solomon,	1063	Bohemia, during whose
Geisa I.	1074	reign, the Kingdoms were
Ladislav I.	1077	united.
Coloman,	1095	Sigismund { <i>Emperor</i>
Stephen II.	1114	of the IV. } 1411
Bela II.	1131	<i>&amp;c.</i>
Geisa II.	1141	
Stephen III.	1161	<b>KINGS of HUNGARY.</b>
Bela III.	1174	Albert, 1438
Emerick,	1196	Ladislav IV. } 1440
Ladislav II. }		John Corvin, }
Andrew II. }	1204	Ladislav V. 1454
Bela IV.	1235	Matthias Corvin, 1458
Stephen IV.	1270	Ladislav VI. 1490
Ladislav III.	1272	Louis II. 1516
Andrew III.	1290	John Zepolskoi, 1526
Wincelav,	1301	Ferdinand, 1527
Otho,	1304	The crown of Hungary
Charibert,	1309	thro' this monarch, passed
Louis I.	1342	into the family of Austria,
<i>Also King of Poland, in</i>	1370	Emperors of Germany,
Mary,	1382	by whom it has ever since
This Queen married		been held.
Sigismund, Emperor of		

# EMPERORS OF THE WEST;

REVIVED BY

*CHARLEMAGNE, KING OF FRANCE,*

A. D. EIGHT HUNDRED.

Louis I.	814	Otho IV.	1208
Lotharius I.	840	Frederick II.	1218
Louis II.	855	Conrad IV.	1250
Charles I.	875	William,	1254
Charles II.	880	<i>Inter-regnum.</i>	
Guy,	888	Rodolph I.	1273
Arnold,	894	Adolphus,	1291
Berenger,	} <i>uncertain;</i>	Albert I.	1298
Lambert,		Henry VII.	1308
Louis III.	899	Louis IV.	1313
Conrad I.	912	Charles IV.	1347
Henry I.	918		
Otho I.	936	<b>EMPERORS OF THE</b>	
Otho II.	973	<b>WEST and KINGS</b>	
Otho III.	983	<b>OF BOHEMIA.</b>	
Henry II.	1002	Charles IV.	
Conrad II.	1024	Wincelas,	1378
Henry III.	1039	Robert,	1400
Henry IV.	1056	Jesse,	1410
Henry V.	1106	Sigismund,	1411
Lotharius II.	1125		
Conrad III.	1137	<b>EMPERORS OF THE</b>	
Frederick I.	1152	<b>WEST.</b>	
Henry VI.	1190	Albert II.	1438
Philip,	1197	Frederick III.	1439

EMPERORS OF THE WEST, OR OF GERMANY.			
Frederick III.		Joseph I.	1705
Maximilian I.	1493	Charles VI.	1711
Charles V.	1519	Charles VII.	1742
Ferdinand I.	1557	Francis I.	1745
Maximilian II.	1564	Joseph II.	1765
Rodolph II.	1576	Leopold II.	1790
Matthias,	1612	Francis II.	1792
Ferdinand II.	1619	In 1804, Francis II.	
Ferdinand III.	1637	took upon him the title of	
Leopold I.	1658	Emperor of Austria, of	
		which Kingdom, he had	
		been before only Arch-	
		duke.	

## SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA.

Daniel,	1295	John 3d,	1462
Very little of the His-		Basil 5th,	1505
tory of this country is		John 4th,	1534
known prior to the above		Theodore 1st,	1584
date.		Boris Godounof,	1598
George 3d,	1302	Demetrius 4th,	1605
Basil 2d,	1320	Basil 6th,	1606
George 4th,	1325	Ladislav,	1610
John 1st,	1328	Michael,	1613
Simon,	1340	Alexis,	1645
John 2d,	1353	Theodore 2d,	1676
Demetrius 2d,	1360	Peter 1st, )	1682
Demetrius 3d,	1362	John 5th, }	
Basil 3d,	1389	Peter, (alone)	1696
Basil 4th,	1425	Assumed the title of Emp. 1721	

Catharine 1st,	1725	Peter 3d,	}	1762
Peter 2d,	1727	Catharine 2d,		
Anne,	1730	Paul,		1796
John 6th,	1740	Alexander,		1801
Elizabeth,	1741			

## KINGS OF SWEDEN.

Siwast,	827	Charles 7th,	1160
Heroth,	834	Canute,	1168
Charles 6th,	856	Tuercher 3d,	1192
Biorne 4th,	868	Eric 10th,	1210
Indegeld 1st,	882	John 1st,	1220
Olaus 1st,	891	Eric 11th,	1223
Indegeld 2d,	900	Waldimir,	1250
Eric 6th,	907	Magnus 2d,	1279
Eric 7th,	926	Biger 2d,	1290
Eric 8th,	940	Magnus 3d,	1310
Olaus 2d,	980	Albert,	1365
Amund 2d,	1018	Margaret, { <i>Queen of</i> <i>Denmark,</i> <i>&amp; Sweden.</i> }	1388
Amund 3d,	1037		
Hakon,	1054	In this reign Denmark	
Stenchil,		and Sweden were united	
Indegeld 3d,		under one Sovereign,	
Halsten,		but the Kingdoms were	
Philip,		again separated in 1523.	
Indegeld 4th,	1110	<hr/>	
Ragwald,	1129	KINGS of SWEDEN.	
Magnus 1st,	1134	Gustavus Vasa,	1523
Tuercher 2d,	1141	Eric 13th,	1560
Eric 9th,			



John 3d,	1568	Charles 11th,	1660
Sigismund, { <i>King of</i>	1592	Charles 12th,	1679
Poland.		Ulrica Eleanora,	1718
Charles 9th,	1604	Frederick,	1720
Gustavus 2d,	1611	Alfonsus Frederick,	1751
Christina,	1632	Gustavus 3d,	1771
Charles 10th,	1654	Gustavus 4th,	1791

## STADTHOLDERS OF HOLLAND.

William 1st,	1570	hereditary in the family	
Maurice,	1584	of Nassau Delenburgh.	
Henry Frederick,	1625	William 4th,	1747
William 2d,	1647	William 5th,	1751
William 3d,	1672	In 1795, William was	
William 3d, of Eng-		driven from his country,	
land, was Stadtholder of		thro' the rage of revolution-	
Holland, and Prince of		ary factions, and sought	
Orange; on the death of		refuge in England. Se-	
whom, the office of Stadt-		veral forms of Govern-	
holder was suppressed;		ment have since that	
but in the year, 1747,		period taken place in	
it was revived and made		Holland.	

## KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia was formerly a part of the Dominions of the Elector of Brandenburg, to whom it gave the title of Duke.

Frederick 1st,	1701	Frederick Wm. 2d, 1786
Frederick Wm. 1st,	1713	Frederick Wm. 3d, 1797
Frederick 2d,	1740	

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## KINGS OF SARDINIA.

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Victor Amadeus 1st,	1720	Victor Amadeus 2d, 1773
Chas. Emanuel 1st,	1750	Chas. Emanuel 2d, 1796

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## THE POPES.

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Gregory 4th,	828	John 9th,	898
Sergius 2d,	844	Benedict 4th,	900
Leo 4th,	847	Leo 5th,	903
Benedict 3d,	855	Sergius 3d,	904
Nicholas 1st,	858	Anastasius,	911
Adrian 2d,	867	Lando,	913
John 8th,	872	John 10th,	914
Martin 2d,	882	Leo 6th,	928
Adrian 3d,	884	Stephen 7th,	929
Stephen 5th,	885	John 11th,	931
Formosus,	891	Leo 7th,	936
Boniface 6th, }		Stephen 8th,	939
Stephen 6th, }	896	Martin 3d,	943
Romanus, }		Agapitus 2d,	946
Theodore 2d, }	897	John 12th,	955

Benedict 5th,	964	Celestine 2d,	1143
Leo 8th, }		Lucius 2d,	1144
John 13th, }	965	Eugenius 3d,	1145
Benedict 6th,	972	Anastasius 2d,	1153
Donus,		Adrian 4th,	1154
Benedict 7th, }	974	Alexander 3d,	1159
John 14th,	983	Lucius 3d,	1181
Boniface 7th,	984	Urban 3d,	1185
John 15th, }		Gregory 8th, }	1187
John 16th, }	985	Clement 3d, }	
Gregory 5th,	990	Celestine 3d,	1191
Sylvester 2d,	999	Innocent 3d,	1198
John 17th, }		Honorius 3d,	1216
John 18th, }	1003	Gregory 9th,	1227
Sergius 4th,	1009	Celestine 4th, }	1241
Benedict 8th,	1012	Innocent 4th, }	
John 19th,	1024	Alexander 4th,	1254
Benedict 9th,	1033	Urban 4th,	1261
Gregory 6th,	1044	Clement 4th,	1264
Clement 2d,	1046	Gregory 10th,	1268
Damasius 2d, }		Innocent 5th, }	
Leo 9th, }	1048	Adrian 5th, }	1276
Victor 2d,	1054	John 20th, }	
Stephen 9th,		Nicholas 3d,	1277
Benedict 10th, }	1057	Martin 4th,	1280
Nicholas 2d,	1059	Honorius 4th,	1285
Alexander 2d,	1061	Nicholas 4th,	1287
Gregory 7th,	1073	Celestine 5th,	1292
Guibert,	1086	Boniface 8th,	1294
Victor 3d, }		Benedict 9th,	1303
Urban 2d, }	1087	Clement 5th,	1305
Pascal 2d,	1099	John 21st,	1314
Gelasius 2d,	1118	Benedict 12th,	1334
Calixtus 2d,	1119	Clement 6th,	1342
Honorius 2d,	1124	Innocent 6th,	1369
Innocent 2d,	1130	Urban 5th,	1362

Gregory 11th,	1370	Pius 4th,	1559
Urban 6th,	1378	Pius 5th,	1565
Clement 7th,		Gregory 13th,	1572
Benedict 13th,	1394	Sextus 5th,	1585
Boniface 9th,	1398	Urban 7th,	1590
Innocent 7th,	1405	Gregory 14th,	
Gregory 12th,	1406	Innocent 9th,	1591
Alexander 5th,	1410	Clement 8th,	
John 22d,	1431	Leo 11th,	1605
Martin 5th,		Paul 5th,	
Eugenius 4th,	1439	Gregory 15th,	1621
Felix 5th,		Urban 8th,	1623
Nicholas 5th,	1447	Innocent 10th,	1644
Calixtus 3d,	1455	Alexander 7th,	1645
Pius 2d,	1458	Clement 9th,	1667
Paul 2d,	1464	Clement 10th,	1669
Sextus 4th,	1471	Innocent 11th,	1676
Innocent 8th,	1484	Alexander 8th,	1689
Alexander 6th,	1492	Innocent 12th,	1691
Pius 3d,	1503	Clement 11th,	1700
Julius 2d,		Innocent 13th,	1721
Leo 10th,	1513	Benedict 16th,	1724
Adrian 6th,	1521	Clement 12th,	1780
Clement 7th,	1523	Benedict 14th,	1740
Paul 3d,	1534	Clement 13th,	1758
Julius 3d,	1549	Clement 14th,	1769
Marcellus 2d,	1555	Pius 6th,	1775
Paul 4th,		Pius 7th,	1800

*The Method which I recommend to Associate Facts and Dates, &c.*

If only one fact is attached to a date, take part of the word which you want to recollect, and unite a word, or words, to express the date.—Example, Eno's *fox cap*. The first word will remind you of Enoch's translation to Heaven; and the words *fox cap*, give you the date, 3017. If many things are to be remembered under the same date, take the first part of each leading word in a sentence, as are sufficient to bring to your recollection the whole of the facts; as that of Ninus, &c. the 7th date forward: Nin, for Ninus,—Bel, Belus,—Ass, Assyria, —written thus, Nin-Bel-Ass, it will read as one word; and the words, *doze late*, will express the date. Read the sentence, as associated below, and be assured that this method will always produce the desired effect, for any thing being once committed to memory in this way will not be easily forgotten, for any one of the facts being at any time named, the whole of the association will occur.

*Before Chr.*

4004 The creation of the world, and of Adam and Eve. Cre *jan-joe*.

3017 Enoch translated to Heaven. Eno's *fox cap*.

2348 The old world destroyed by a deluge. Delu *dig hair*.

2247 The tower of Babel is built by Noah's pos-

- terity ; when God confounded their language, and thus dispersed them into other countries. *Babel's dad hope.*
- 2234 Celestial observations begun at Babylon. *Cel Bab's dead goose.*
- 2188 Misraim, the son of Ham, founds the Kingdom of Egypt. *Mis Ham Gyp, dacerroe.*
- 2059 Ninus, the son of Belus, founds the Kingdom of Assyria. *Nin-Bel-Ass, doze late.*
- 1921 The covenant of God made with Abram. *God Cov Ab, bite dace.*
- 1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed by fire from Heaven for their wickedness. *Sod Gom Fire, cartop.*
- 1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, invents the letters. *Mem Gyp Let, cardad.*
- 1715 Prometheus first struck fire from flints, and Epimethus invented the method of making earthen vessels. *Prome Flint, Epim Earth, cup bale.*
- 1574 Aaron born in Egypt. *Aaro-Gyp's, bale poke.*
- 1571 Moses born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter. *Mo Bor Gyp's, celpiece.*
- 1556 Cecrops leads a colony from Egypt, and begins the Kingdom of Athens. *Cecro Gyp, Ath ballon.*
- 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the Kingdom of Troy. *Scam Cre Tro, balsam.*
- 1493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Cad Phœ Let, Gree bake tag.*
- 1491 Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs with the Israelites. *Mose Mir, cake tub.*
- 1453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Greece. *Olym Gree, cook log.*

- 1451 The Israelites are led under Joshua, into the land of Canaan, where they subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences. *Isra Jo, Can book lace.*
- 1046 Iron founded by the accidental burning of Mount Ida. *Iro Id, bake oven.*
- 1263 Argonautic expedition. *Argo Ex, bad mug.*
- 1258 Queen Dido was supposed to have founded Carthage. *Di Car's, bad leg.*
- 1198 The rape of Helen, by Paris, which gave rise to the Trojan war: the Siege of Troy, by the Greeks, lasted ten years, when the city was taken and burned. *Helen Par, Trojan Gree's, babe tear.*
- 1048 David is sole King of Israel. *Davi King, box sure.*
- 1004 The Temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon. *Solom Temp, bow case.*
- 896 Elijah, the prophet, is translated to Heaven. *Eli Pro's, raven.*
- 894 Money first made of gold and silver, at Argos. Scales and measures invented by Phidon. *Mon Ar Scale, Phi rats.*
- 814 The Kingdom of Macedon begins. *Macedon's Kingly, robes.*
- 771 Remus and Romulus born. *Re Ro's, pope bee.*
- 753 Æra of the building of Rome, by Romulus, first King of the Romans. *Ro Buil peleg.*
- 742 The commencement of the æra of Nabonassar, *Nabo's pea kid.*
- 720 Samaria taken, and the Kingdom of Israel overthrown by Salmanaser, King of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity. The first eclipse of the moon on record. *Sam Is Sal Ass, Moon paid-eth.*
- 658 Byzantium, (now Constantinople) built by a

colony of Athenians. Byzan Com, Athen  
nailer.

608 The game of Chess invented. Chess mazer.

606 Nineveh destroyed. Nine mixed.

604 Necho, King of Egypt, ordered some Phœ-  
nicians to sail from the Red Sea round Asia.  
Nec Ki Gyp, Phœni As, mazes.

600 Thales of Miletus travels into Egypt, acquires  
the knowledge of geometry, astronomy and  
philosophy; returns to Greece, and calcu-  
lates eclipses, &c. Tha Mil Gyp Astro  
Gree, aim-ing. Maps, globes, and the  
signs of the zodiac; invented by Anaximan-  
der, the scholar of Thales. Map Zodi, Anax  
mon.

597 Jehoiakin, King of Judah, is carried captive  
by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon. Jehoi  
King, Nebchad Bab's, ale top.

587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of  
eighteen months. Jeru Take, atop.

582 The first comedy at Athens, acted upon a  
moveable scaffold. Com Athe Scaf, lined.

559 The Kingdom of Persia, begun by Cyrus.  
Per Cy, allti.

555 Daniel's vision of the four monarchies. Dani  
Mon, layill.

538 The Kingdom of Babylon destroyed; that  
city being taken by Cyrus, he issued an  
edict for the return of the Jews. Baby  
Cyr, logar.

534 The first Tragedy acted at Athens, on a  
waggon, by Thespis. Trage Ath, Thespi  
legs.

515 The second Temple at Jerusalem is finished,  
under Darius. Tem Jeru, Dar label.

509 Tarquin the 7th, and last King of Rome, is  
expelled. Tar Ro's, lax tie.



- 490 Battle of Marothou. *Maro heat-eth.*
- 486 Æschylus, the Greek poet, first gains the prize of Tragedy. *Æschy Gree, Trage harm.*
- 481 Xerxes, King of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece. *Xer Per Ex, Greece horeb.*
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour. *Ezra Ba, Jew solar.*
- 454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws. *Ro Ath So, Law sels.*
- 451 The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified. *Dece Ro, Tab haleb.*
- 443 Censors created at Rome. *Cen Ro, hook fie.*
- 432 Nineteen years cycle invented by Meton. *Meton Cy, haged.*
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finished about this time; and Malachi, the last of the prophets lived. *Old Tes Mal, hug-eth.*
- 426 Great plague at Athens. *Athe plague, sidon.*
- 401 Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon. *Zeno Gree's, hor bee.*
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, put to death by the Athenians, who afterwards repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass. *Socra Gree, Athe han.*
- 363 Battle of Mantinea. *Manti Bat, gunof.*
- 338 ——— of Chæronea. *Chæro Bat, fiser.*
- 334 ——— on the banks of the river Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians. *Gran Bat Ale, Per fises.*

- 331 Alexander, King of Macedon, conquers Darius, King of Persia, and other nations of Asia. Ale Mace, Dari Per's, *eggier*.
- 324 Alexander the Great, died at Babylon. Alex d' good oak.
- 286 Dionysius, of Alexandria, began his astronomical era, on Monday, June 28th, being the first who found the solar year to consist of exactly 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. Di Al As, \* June dan, dural.
- 284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, employs 72 interpreters, to translate the Old Testament into the Greek Language, which is called the Septuagint. Tole Gyp, Testa Greek, dars.
- 264 First Punic war begins, and continues 24 years; also the chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed. Puni War, Aran Chro, dons.
- 242 Conic sections invented by Apollonius. Con App, dosed.
- 218 The second Punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Hannibal crosses the Alps, and defeats the Romans in several battles; but being abandoned by his countrymen, and refused support, fails in the accomplishment of his purpose. Puni Se, Han Alp Ro, diceri.
- 207 Archimedes murdered at Syracuse. Archi Syr, doze ape.
- 190 The first Roman army entered Asia. Rom Ass, beat-eth.
- 168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ended the Macedonian Kingdom. Perse Ro, Mace coiner.

\* June 28th.

- 146 Carthage and Corinth razed to the ground;  
by the Romans. Car Co Ro, *bake 'em.*
- 135 The History of Apochrypha ends. Apo His,  
*bugle.*
- 125 Colchester built. Colche's *beadle.*
- 63 Catiline's conspiracy against the liberties of  
his country detected. Cati Cons *may.*
- 52 Julius Cæsar invades Britain. Cæ Bri *load.*
- 47 The Battle of Pharsalia, between Cæsar and  
Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.  
Phar Cæ Pomp, *hope.*
- 44 Cæsar killed in the Senate-house. Cæs d' *hook.*
- 42 Brutus, one of the chief conspirators against  
Cæsar, being vanquished in the battle of  
Philippi, kills himself. Phili Bat, Bru *hide.*
- 31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark  
Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated  
by Octavius. Acti Bat, Anto Cle, Octa *face.*
- 30 Alexandria taken by Octavius, and Egypt re-  
duced to a Roman province. Ale Oc, Ro-  
man *fix.*
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the Senate, obtains  
the title of Augustus Cæsar, and is properly  
the first Emperor. Octa Sen, Empe *dupe.*
- 25 Coin first used in Britain. Coin Bri *dale.*
- 8 The Temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as  
an emblem of universal peace, and Jesus  
Christ born. Temple Ja, Agu *air.*

*After Chr.*

- 33 Christ crucified. Chri Cru *fag.*
- 36 St. Paul converted. Pau Con *fine.*
- 39 Mathew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills  
himself. Mat Gos, Ponti *feet.*
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch,  
to the followers of Christ. Anti Chri, *his.*

- 43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain. Clau Bri's *hog*.
- 44 St. Mark writes his Gospel. Mar Gos *hook*.
- 51 Caractacus, the British King, is carried in chains to Rome. Cara Brit, Röm *lace*.
- 55 St. Luke writes his Gospel. Lu Gos *will*.
- 60 Christianity preached in Britain. Chri Brit *mix*.
- 64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began, (under Nero,) the first persecution against Christians. Ro Burn, Nero's *nose*.
- 70 Titus takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it. Tit Jeru *poize*.
- 79 The cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii are overwhelmed by an irruption from Mount Vesuvius, and buried many feet deep, as the people were sitting in the Theatre. Hercu Pomp, Vesu's *pot*.
- 85 Julius Agricola, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of Forts, between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians, under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain. Agri Cal, Forth Gram Gal, *role*.
- 96 St. John, the Evangelist, wrote his revelation. John Revel *ton*.
- 120 Holy water used in churches. Holy Wa *bud-eth*.
- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; the Emperor Adrian builds a wall from Newcastle to Carlisle, to prevent the incursions of the Scots and Picts; but this proved ineffectual, and Pollius Urbicus, the Roman

- General, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's Forts, which he joins by a wall, four yards thick, since called Antoninus's wall. Calle Ro, New Car Wall, Antoni *badice*.
- 135 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea. Jew Wa Sec, *bugle*.
- 162 The Emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians. Anto Pi, Chri *bold*.
- 211 The Emperor Severus, after having conquered the Scots, and pent them up by a new wall, between the Forth and Clyde, (since called Graham's Dyke,) having also conquered the Parthians on the East, and extended the Roman Empire to its utmost bounds, dies at York. Seve Scot, Par Ro York, *dubace*.
- 217 The Septuagint said to be found in a cask; and church-yards began to be consecrated. Septa Chur, *dacup*.
- 260 Valerian is taken prisoner, by Sapor, King of Persia, and flayed alive. Val Sa Per, *dim-eth*.
- 274 Silk first brought from India. Sil In *dupes*.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign. Con *fix'em*.
- 308 Cardinals first instituted. Card *fixer*.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends, by an edict of Constantine, who favors the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion. Ten Per Con, Chri Reli, *foebag*.
- 325 The first general council at Niece. Nice *feudal*.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of Empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforward called Constantinople. Ro Byzan, Con *fuder*.

- 381 Constantine orders all the Heathen Temples to be destroyed. Con Tem De, *aggab.*
- 363 The Emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem. Juli Tem Jer, *foe mug.*
- 364 The Roman Empire is divided into the eastern, (Constantinople, the capital,) and western, (Rome, the capital,) each of which, has since been under different Governments.  
The Scots utterly defeated, and driven out of their country, by the Picts and Romans.  
Ro Di East West, Sco Pic Ro *guns.*
- 400 Bells invented by Bishop Paulinus, of Nola, in Campagna. Bel Paul *hoe-ing.*
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, King of the Goths. Ro Plun Goth, *joe box.*
- 412 The Vandals begin their Kingdom in Spain. Van Spa, *sauced.*
- 420 The Kingdom of France begins upon the lower Rhine, under Pharamond. Salique law confirmed by this monarch. King Fra Phar, Sal law *kide-eth.*
- 426 The Romans withdraw their troops from Britain, advising the Britons to arm in their own defence. Ro Draw Brit, *sidon.*
- 447 Attila, (surnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns ravage the Roman Empire. Atti Hun, Rome *hasp.*
- 476 The Western Empire entirely destroyed; upon the ruins of which, several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom, literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.  
Goths, Vandals and Huns th' West Empire seiz'd on,  
And learning no longer had any to *hope on.*

- 496 Clovis, King of France, baptized, and christianity begins in that Kingdom. *Clo Fra Bap satin.*
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons. *Arth Brit laxer.*
- 516 The computing of time, by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius, the monk. *Compu Chri, Di laban.*

As the Student by this time must be well acquainted with the method of associating, I shall leave him to select himself whatever he may feel inclined to remember.

- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues nearly five years.
- 589 Latin ceased to be spoken about this time, in Italy.
- 600 Bells first used in churches.
- 606 The power of the Popes begins by the concessions of Phocas, Emperor of the East.
- 613 Clocks and dials set up in churches.
- 622 Mahomet flies from Mecca, to Medina, in Arabia. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called *Hegira*, i. e. flight.
- 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
- 640 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by do. and the grand library there burned, by order of Omar, their Caliph.
- 664 Glass invented in England, by Benalt, a monk.
- 670 Building with stone introduced into England, by Bennet, a monk.
- 685 The Britons totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.

- 696 Churches first begun to be built in England.
- 711 Beverly Cathedral, Yorkshire, built.
- 718 The Saracens conquer Spain. Their progress stopped in France, by Chas. Martel, in 732.
- 748 The computing of years from the birth of Christ, begun to be used in history.
- 761 Thirty thousand books burned by order of the Emperor Leo.
- 786 The surplice, a vestment of the Pagan priest, introduced into churches.
- 800 Charlemagne, King of France, begins the Empire of Germany, afterwards called the Western Empire, and endeavours, in vain, to restore learning in Europe.
- 888 The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both Kingdoms are united by Kennet, which begins the second period of the Scottish history.
- 854 Church of St. Giles's, in Edinburgh, built.
- 867 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
- 871 Bath Springs discovered.
- 915 The University of Cambridge founded.
- 960 Castleton castle, in the Isle of Man, built.
- 989 Christianity established in Russia.
- 991 The figures in Arithmetic are brought into Europe, by the Saracens.
- 997 Durham founded.
- 1000 Paper made of cotton rags comes into use.
- 1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England. Priests forbidden to marry.
- 1025 Musical Gamut invented.
- 1030 Bells baptized in churches.
- 1057 Malcolm III. King of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth, at Dunsinane.
- 1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.



- 1068 Edgar Atheling flying from William the Conqueror, with his sisters, &c. is forced by stress of weather into the Frith of Forth. Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, at a visit falls in love with his sister Margaret, and marries her on the banks of the Forth, about nine miles N. W. of Edinburgh; whence the place obtained the name of the Queen's Ferry, which it still retains.
- 1075 Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, in penance for his disrespect to the Papal power, walks barefooted to Rome, towards the end of January.
- 1078 Newcastle on Tyne founded.
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain being hard pressed by the Spaniards, call to their assistance, Joseph, King of Morocco; by which the Moors get possession of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
- 1107 King's speech first delivered by Henry I.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon Princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.  
Learning revived in Cambridge.
- 1118 The order of the Knights Templars instituted, to defend the sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.
- 1128 Abbey of Holyroodhouse founded.
- 1136 Cathedral of Glasgow founded.
- 1140 King Stephen grants liberty to his nobles to build castles; in consequence of which 1100 are erected in 14 years.
- 1142 Aberystwith castle built.
- 1150 Cyprus taken by the English.
- 1151 The canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.

- 1163 London bridge, consisting of nineteen small arches, first built of stone.
- 1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.
- 1170 Paper first made of linen rags.
- 1171 Thomas Becket murdered. Made a saint next year, and his bones enshrined in gold and set with jewels 1220.
- 1176 England divided into six circuits, and justice dispensed by itinerant judges.
- 1180 Glass windows begun to be used in private houses in England. Beedon castle, in Cheshire, built.
- 1181 The laws of England digested about this time, by Glanville.
- 1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the Kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.
- 1186 The great conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, King of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 800,000 combatants.
- 1194 *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.
- 1200 Chimnies were not known in England. Surnames now begin to be used; first among the Nobility.
- 1201 Cities first incorporated.
- 1227 The Tartars, a new race of barbarians; under Gengis-Kan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, conquer the greatest part of that continent, and in 22 years destroy upwards of 14 millions of people.

- 1229 Mariner's compass invented by Murphy, a Dutchman.
- 1233 The inquisition, begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Dominicans. The houses of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with straw. Thunder and lightning for 15 days together.
- 1252 Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon.
- 1253 The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alonzo, King of Castile.
- 1260 Mariner's compass publicly exhibited at Venice.
- 1262 Baliol college, Oxford, founded.
- 1263 Acho, King of Norway, invades Scotland, with 160 sail, and lands 20,000 men, at the mouth of the Clyde, but most of them are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who recovers the Western Isles.
- 1264 The commons of England have a place in parliament.
- 1269 The Hamburgh company incorporated in England.
- 1280 Pulvis fulminans and Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon.
- 1284 Aberconway castle built.
- 1296 Bolton castle, in Yorkshire, built.
- 1298 Silver-hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury. Splinters of wood generally used for lights. Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.
- 1299 Windmills invented.
- 1310 Lincoln's Inn Society established.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in which the English are overthrown with prodigious slaughter, and all their boasted pretensions of sovereignty utterly dissipated.

- 1316 Exeter College, Oxford, founded by the bishop of Exeter.
- 1329 Robert I. the deliverer of Scotland, dies of the leprosy, and desires his heart to be sent to Jerusalem. His great General, Douglas, undertakes to execute the commission, but is killed in a battle with the Moors in Barbary.
- 1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
- 1337 The first comet, whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.
- 1340 Gunpowder first suggested as useful for warlike purposes, by Swartz, a monk of Cologne, 1346; Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which contributed to gain him the battle of Cressy. Oil painting first made use of, by John Vaneck. Herald's college instituted in England.
- 1344 The first creation to titles by patent used by Edward III. Gold first coined in England.
- 1346 The battle of Durham, in which David, King of Scots, is taken prisoner.
- 1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England, by Edward III.
- 1351 Bennet college, Cambridge, founded by Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
- 1354 The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.
- 1357 Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1383 The first Earl Marshal in England.

- 1386 A company of linen weavers, from the Netherlands, established in London. Windsor castle built by Edward III.
- 1388 The battle of Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas; on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chace.
- 1388 Title of Baron first given by Richard II.
- 1390 Coarse cloth first made in England at Kendal.
- 1391 Cards invented in France, for the King's amusement.
- 1399 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged.  
 ——— Hall ditto. Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV.
- 1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, and the power of the Turks almost entirely destroyed.
- 1404 Hats for men invented at Paris, by a Swiss.
- 1410 Guildhall, London, built.
- 1411 The university of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, founded.
- 1426 Glasgow castle built.
- 1430 Laurentius, of Harleim, invents the art of printing.
- 1441 Eton college founded by Henry I.
- 1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome. The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 100,000 people.
- 1454 The university of Glasgow, in Scotland, founded. Otto Guerick, a German, invents the air-pump. Cape Verd Isles first seen. Duelling appointed in certain cases in France, in order to have the judgment of God.
- 1460 Engraving and etching in copper invented.
- 1471 Decimal arithmetic invented by Regiomontanus.

- 1473 Greek language brought into France.
- 1477 The university of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.
- 1486 Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.
- 1489 Maps and sea charts first brought to England, by Barth. Columbus.
- 1491 William Grocyn publicly teaches the Greek language at Oxford. The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince, on certain conditions; but are cruelly persecuted by the Inquisitors. William Caxton, the first English printer.
- 1492 America discovered by Columbus.
- 1494 Algebra first known in Europe. Jamaica discovered.
- 1496 Jesus college, Cambridge, founded.
- 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope. South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom the continent takes its name.
- 1499 North America taken possession of, for Henry VII. by Cabot.
- 1500 Maximilian divides the Empire of Germany into six circles.
- 1503 Shillings first coined in England. Christ college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VII's mother.
- 1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported.
- 1513 The battle of Flowden, in which James IV. of Scotland, is killed, with the flower of his Nobility.

- 1516 Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded by bishop Winton.
- 1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation. Egypt conquered by the Turks.
- 1518 Magellan, in the service of Spain, discovers the straits which bear his name, make the first voyage round the world, but is killed by savages in the Marianne islands.
- 1519 High school, of Edinburgh, founded.
- 1520 Chocolate first brought from Mexico, by the Spaniards,
- 1529 The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires, in Germany.
- 1530 Copernicus revives the Pythagorean system of astronomy.
- 1532 Christ-church college, Oxford, founded by Henry VIII.
- 1533 Currant-trees brought into England from Zante.
- 1537 Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII.
- 1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorised. About this time cannon began to be used in ships.
- 1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French King. Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.
- 1544 Good lands let in England, at one shilling per acre.
- 1546 Interest of money first established in England, by law, at ten *per cent*.
- 1549 Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted in England.
- 1550 Horse guards instituted in England. Anatomy revived by Jacobus Carpensis.
- 1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs first published by Mich. Servetus.

- 1555 The Russian company established in England.
- 1557 Groats and half groats the greatest silver coin in England.
- 1560 The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.
- 1563 Knives first made in England. The 39 Articles of the English faith established.
- 1565 Botany revived at Thuringe, in Germany.
- 1567 Bible translated into Welsh. Henry Lord Darnly, husband to Queen Mary of Scotland, blown up with gunpowder, in the Provost's house at Edinburgh, about two in the morning of February 11th.
- 1569 Royal Exchange, of London, first built. Circulation of the blood published by Cissalpinus.
- 1571 Harrowgate spring discovered. Jesus college, Oxford, founded.
- 1572 The great massacre of Protestants, at Paris.
- 1573 Marby hill, in Hertford, removed of itself.
- 1578 Apricots and artichokes introduced into England.
- 1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins. English East-India company incorporated,—established 1600. English Turkey company incorporated.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator. Parochial register first appointed in England.
- 1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th Oct. being counted 15th.
- 1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1587 Duelling introduced into England.



- 1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed by Drake and other English Admirals. Henry IV. of France, passes the edict of Nantz, tolerating the Protestants.
- 1589 Coaches first introduced into England.
- 1590 Band of pensioners instituted in England.
- 1591 Trinity college, Dublin, founded.
- 1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1600 Building with brick introduced into England by the Earl of Arundel, most of the houses in London being hitherto built with wood.
- 1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
- 1605 Kepler lays the foundation of the Newtonian system of attraction.
- 1608 Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellities about the planet Jupiter, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
- 1610 Hudson's Bay discovered by a Captain of that name, who is left by his men to perish on that desolate coast.
- 1611 Baronets first created in England, by James I. The present translation of the Bible finished.
- 1614 Napier, of Mercheston, in Scotland, invents logarithms. The custom of powdering the hair took its rise from some ballad-singers at St. Germain's fair, who powdered themselves to look the more ridiculous.
- 1618 New Holland discovered by the Dutch.
- 1619 Doctor W. Harvey, an Englishman, fully confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.
- 1620 The broad silk manufactory, from raw silk, introduced into England.
- 1625 The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted.

- 1626 The Barometer invented by Toricelli.
- 1630 Peruvian bark first brought to France.
- 1632 The battle of Lützen, in which Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and head of the Protestants in Germany, is killed.
- 1633 Covent Garden begun by the Earl of Bedford.
- 1635 Province of Maryland planted by Lord Baltimore. Regular posts established from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.
- 1642 Civil war begins in England.
- 1650 Heriot's hospital, at Edinburgh, finished.
- 1651 The first newspaper in Scotland.
- 1652 The first coffee-house in London.
- 1655 The English, under Admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.
- 1659 Transfusion of the blood first suggested at Oxford.
- 1662 The Royal Society established in London by Charles II. Pendulum clocks invented by John Promentel, a Dutchman. Fire-engines invented.
- 1663 Carolina planted.
- 1665 The plague rages in London.
- 1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2d, and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses and 400 streets. Tea first used in England. Academy of Sciences established in France.
- 1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.
- 1670 The English Hudson's Bay Company incorporated.
- 1671 Academy of architecture established in France.
- 1672 Lewis XIV. over-runs a great part of Hol-

- land, when the Dutch open their sluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their settlements in the East Indies. African company established.
- 1673 St. Helena taken by the English.
- 1675 Coffee-houses shut up by proclamation, as encouragers of sedition.
- 1676 Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow.
- 1679 Darkness at London, that one could not read at noon-day, January 12th.
- 1680 A great comet appeared, and continued visible, from Nov. 3d, to March 9th. William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania.
- 1682 College of physicians, at Edinburgh, incorporated. Belfast bridge built.
- 1683 India-stock sold from 360 to 500 *per cent*.
- 1685 The edict of Nantz infamously revoked by Lewis XIV. and the Protestants cruelly persecuted.
- 1689 Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but is killed after gaining the battle of Killycrankie, upon which the Highlanders disperse. The land-tax passed in England. The toleration act passed in ditto. Several bishops are deprived for not taking the oath to King William.
- 1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William, against James, in Ireland.
- 1691 The war in Ireland finished, by the surrender of Limerick to William.
- 1692 The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by Admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue.
- 1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first

used by the French. Bank of England established by King William. The first public lottery was drawn this year. Stamp duties instituted in England.

1695 Bank of Scotland established.

1697 Malt-tax established.

1699 The Scots settled a colony at the isthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.

1701 Prussia erected into a Kingdom. Cottonian library settled for public benefit. Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts established.

1706 The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22d. The battle of Ramillies won by Marlborough and the allies.

1707 The first British parliament.

1708 Minorca taken from the Spaniards by General Stanhope. The battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and the allies. Sardinia erected into a Kingdom, and given to the Duke of Savoy.

1709 Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, who flies to Turkey. The battle of Malplaquet won by Marlborough and the allies.

1710 The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals. The English South-Sea company began.

1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Britain, and Hudson's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and

- Minorca, in Europe, were also confirmed to the said crown by this treaty.
- 1716 The Pretender married to the Princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, late King of Poland.
- 1717 Guineas reduced to 21 shillings.
- 1719 The Mississippi scheme at its height in France, Lombe's silk-throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one eighth of a mile; one water-wheel moves the rest; and in 24 hours it works 318,504,960 yards of orgazine silk thread.
- 1727 Inoculation first tried on criminals with success. Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an Empire.
- 1731 The first person executed in Britain for forgery.
- 1732 Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul Empire, and returns with 231 millions sterling. Several public-spirited gentlemen begin the settlement of Georgia in North America. Broad pieces called in and coined into Guineas.
- 1743 The battle of Dettingen won by the English and allies, in favour of the Queen of Hungary.
- 1744 Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.
- 1746 British Linen Company erected. Electric shock discovered. Lima and Callao swallowed up by an earthquake.
- 1741 The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which a restitution of all places taken during the war, was to be made on all sides, Halifax in Nova Scotia, built.

- 1749 The interest of the British funds reduced to three *per cent.* British herring fishery incorporated.
- 1751 Antiquarian society, at London, incorporated.
- 1752 The New Style introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being counted the fourteenth.
- 1753 The British museum erected at Montague house. Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, instituted in London.
- 1755, Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1756 One hundred and forty-six Englishmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead next morning. Marine society established at London.
- 1757 Identity of electric fire and lightning discovered by Dr. Franklin, who thereupon invented a method of securing buildings from thunder-storms.
- 1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English.
- 1760 Black-Friars bridge, consisting of nine arches, begun; finished 1770, at the expence of £152,840, to be discharged by a toll.
- 1762 Peter III. Emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered. American philosophical society established in Philadelphia.
- 1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10th, which confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North

- America; also the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.
- 1764 The parliament granted £10,000 to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude, by his time-piece.
- 1765 His Majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the society of artists. An act passed annexing the sovereignty of the island of Man to the crown of Great Britain.
- 1766 A great spot passed the sun's centre. Gibraltar almost destroyed by a storm.
- 1767 An act passed for liberty to build the New Town of Edinburgh.
- 1768 Academy of painting established in London. The Turks imprison the Russian ambassador, and declare war against that Empire.
- 1769 Electricity of the Aurora Borealis discovered by Wideburgh, at Jena.
- 1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majesty's ship, the Endeavour, Lieut. Cook, return from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries in the South Seas. Solway moss overflows.
- 1772 Twelve hundred and forty people killed in the island of Java, by an electrified cloud. A revolution in Denmark. The Emperor of Germany, Empress of Russia, and King of Prussia, strip the King of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.
- 1773 Captain Phipps is sent to explore the North Pole: but having made eighty-one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice,

and his attempt to discover a passage in that quarter proves fruitless. The war between the Russians and Turks proves disgraceful to the latter, who lose the islands in the Archipelago, and by sea are every where unsuccessful.

**1774** Peace is proclaimed between the Russians and Turks. The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of three pence per pound, upon all teas imported into America; the colonists, considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British parliament to tax them.

**1775** April 19th. The first action happens in America between the King's troops and the Provincials at Lexington. May 20th, Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the American provinces. June 17th, A bloody action at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans.

**1776** The Congress declare the American colonies free and independent states, July 4th. The Americans driven from Long-Island, New York, in August, with great slaughter; and the city of New York is afterwards taken possession of by the King's troops, Decem. 25th. General Washington takes 900 of the Hessians prisoners at Trenton.

**1777** General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia. Lieut.-General Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army to the Generals Gates and Arnold, October 17th.

**1778** A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between the French King and the thirteen united American colonies, in which their



independence is acknowledged by the court of France, February 6th. The Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Esq. and George Johnstone, Esq. arrive at Philadelphia, the beginning of June, as commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America. Philadelphia evacuated by the King's troops, June 18th. The Congress refuse to treat with the British commissioners. Dominica taken by the French, Sept. 7th. Pondicherry surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, October 17th. St. Lucia taken from the French, Dec. 28th.

1779 St. Vincent taken by the French. Grenada taken by the French, July 3d.

1780 Torture in courts of justice abolished in France. The Inquisition abolished in the Duke of Modena's dominions. Three actions between Admiral Rodney and the Count de Guichen, in the West Indies, in the months of April and May; but none of them decisive. Charlestown, South Carolina, surrenders to Sir Henry Clinton, May 4th. Pensacola, and the whole province of West Florida, surrender to the arms of the King of Spain, May 9th. Five English East-Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 8th. Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over General Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, in which above 1000 American prisoners are taken, Aug. 16th. Major Andre, Adjutant general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New York, Oct. 2d.

- 1781 The Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3d. Retaken by the French, November 27th. A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron under the command of Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, August 5th. Earl Cornwallis, with a considerable British army, surrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of Gen. Washington and Count Rochambeau, at York town, in Virginia, Oct. 19th.
- 1782 Trincomale, on the island of Ceylon, taken by Admiral Hughes, Jan. 11th. Minorca surrendered to the arms of the King of Spain, Feb. 5th. The island of St. Christopher taken by the French, Feb. 12th. The island of Nevis, in the West Indies, taken by the French, Feb. 14th. Montserrat taken by the French, Feb. 22d. The resolution of the House of Commons relating to John Wilkes, Esq. and the Middlesex election, passed Feb. 17th, 1769; rescinded May 3d. The French took and destroyed the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, Aug. 24th. Provisional articles of peace, signed at Paris, between the British and American commissioners, by which the Thirteen United American colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic Majesty to be free, sovereign, and independent states, Nov. 30th.
- 1783 The fire balloon invented by M. Montgolfier,

of Lyons; from which discovery Messrs. Charles and Roberts, of Paris, taking the hint, construct inflammable gas, or the air balloon.

1784 The great seal stolen from the Lord Chancellor's house, in Great Ormond-street, March 24th. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24th. A large plantation, with all the buildings destroyed, by the land removing from its former site, to another, and covering every thing in its way, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, Oct. 16th.

1788 Formosa, in the Chinese sea, shook off the Chinese yoke, and massacred 10,000 Chinese, driving the remainder into the woods and rocks of the Island.

1789 The French revolution commenced.

1790 Carlscrone, in Russia, had 1087 houses, 2 churches, all the Merchants' houses except two, and all their magazines destroyed by fire.

1793 Louis XVI. of France, and his Queen beheaded; the former on January 20th, and the latter on 16th of Oct. A piece of land, in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped.

1794 Lord Howe defeated the French fleet. Torre del Greco, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava of Mount Vesuvius.

1795 Woges, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, and totally lost.

1797 Admiral Duncan took and destroyed fifteen Dutch ships of the line. Admiral Sir J. Jervis obtained a complete victory over a

superior Spanish fleet, near Cape St. Vincent.

- 1798 Admiral Nelson defeated the French fleet, near the mouth of the Nile.
- 1800 Bonaparte attempted to be destroyed by an explosion of combustibles, Dec. 24th.
- 1802 Peace proclaimed in London.
- 1803 Skeleton of a large animal, supposed to be of the mammoth kind, discovered by the falling of Malton clift, near Harwich. One of the teeth, it is said weighed 12lb.
- 1804 Duke d' Enghien shot at Paris, by the inhumane usurper, Bonaparte, without any just accusation, or being permitted a trial.
- 1805 The combined fleets of France and Spain, defeated by Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar, and 20 ships of the line taken and destroyed.
- 1806 Dissolution of the German Empire by Bonaparte. A live Toad, found in a block of stone at Newark, April 15th.
- 1807 The peace of Tilsit, between Russia, Prussia, and France. John Ramsay, at Colliercoats, near Shield, died aged 115. A globe of fire passed over the island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day. A poor woman of Belfast, died, aged 123 years.
- 1808 Martha Hannah, Cullybacky, Ireland, died aged 126. A cream-coloured partridge, shot at Rufford, in Lancashire, Feb. 1st.
- 1809 Peace of Vienna, between Austria and France.
- 1811 A great comet appeared, and continued above our horizon for many weeks.

Should any one be inclined to put Chronology into verse, I advise them to let the word or words for the date, follow the name, then no ambiguity can ensue. In the example before you the names are,—Dean Swift, Sir Richard Steel, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Isaac Newton. The words in Italics are the date of the year, in which each of these Gentlemen died.

Let Swift's <i>capsail</i> repose,	1745
For Steel's <i>coopdove</i> is fled;	1720
D. Johnson's <i>cup</i> arose,	1784
While Newton's <i>cap dupe</i> sped.	1727

## MEN OF LEARNING AND GENIUS.

The dates imply the year of the writer's death; but if that period is not known, the age in which they flourished is denoted by fl.

*Bef. Chr.*

907 Homer, the first prophane writer, and Greek poet lived. Hesiod, the Greek poet, supposed to have lived near the time of Homer; Ho Hes Gree, *tax pea*.

885 Lycurgus, the Spartan Law-giver. Lycur Spar, *rural*.

600 Sappho, the Greek lyric poetess fl. Sap aim-ing.

558 Solon, Law-giver of Athens. So Law, Ath *willer*.

556 Æsop, the Greek fabulist. Æso Greek, *allum*.

I shall again take my leave of the Pupil, leaving him to associate what he may fancy.

- 548 Thales, the first Greek astronomer and geographer.
- 497 Pythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean philosophy in Greece—Rowe.
- 474 Anacreon, the Greek lyric poet—Fawkes, Addison.
- 456 Æschylus, the first Greek tragic poet—Potter.
- 435 Pindar, the Greek lyric poet—West.
- 413 Herodotus, of Greece, the first writer of profane history—Littlebury.
- 407 Aristophanes, the Greek comic poet, fl.—White.
- Euripides, the Greek tragic poet—Woodhull.
- 406 Sophocles, ditto—Franklin, Potter.
- Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, fl.
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy, in Greece.
- 391 Thucydides, the Greek historian—Smith, Hobbes.
- 361 Hypocrates, the Greek physician—Clifton.
- Democritus, the Greek philosopher.
- 359 Xenophon, the Greek philosopher and historian—Smith, Spelman, Ashly, Fielding.
- 348 Plato, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Socrates—Sydenham.
- 336 Isocrates, the Greek orator—Dimsdale.
- 332 Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Plato—Hobbes.
- 313 Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, poisoned himself—Leland, Francis.
- 288 Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Aristotle—Budgel.
- 285 Theocritus, the first Greek pastoral poet, fl.—Fawkes.
- 277 Euclid, of Alexandria, in Egypt, the mathematician, fl.—R. Simson.

- 270 Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean philosophy in Greece—Digby.
- 264 Xenon, founder of the Stoic philosophy in do.
- 214 Callimachus, the Greek elegiac poet.
- 208 Archimedes, the Greek geometrician.
- 184 Plautus, the Roman comic poet—Thornton.
- 159 Terence, of Carthage, the Latin comic poet—Colman.
- 155 Diogenes, of Babylon, the Stoic philosopher.
- 124 Polybius, of Greece, the Greek and Roman historian—Hampton.
- 54 Lucretius, the Roman poet—Creech.
- 44 Julius Cæsar, the Roman historian, and commentator, killed—Duncan.
- Diodorus Siculus, of Greece, the universal historian, fl.—Booth.
- Vitruvius, the Roman architect, fl.
- 43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philosopher, put to death—Guthrie, Melmoth.
- Cornelius Nepos, the Roman biographer, fl.—Rowe.
- 34 Sallust, the Roman historian—Gordon, Rowe.
- 30 Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, the Roman historian—Spelman.
- 19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet—Dryden, Pitt, Warton.
- 11 Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Roman poets—Grainger, Dart.
- 8 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric poet—Francis.

*After Chr.*

- 17 Livy, the Roman historian—Ray.
- 19 Ovid, the Roman elegiac poet—Garth.
- 20 Celsus, the Roman philosopher and physician, fl.—Grieve.

- 25 Strabo, the Greek geographer.
- 33 Phædrus, the Roman fabulist—Smart.
- 45 Paterculus, the Roman historian—Newcombe.
- 62 Perseus—the Roman satiric poet—Brewster.
- 64 Quintius Curtius, a Roman, historian of Alexander the Great, fl.—Digby.
- Seneca, of Spain, the philosopher and tragic poet, put to death—L'Estrange.
- 65 Lucan, the Roman epic and tragic poet—Rowe.
- 79 Pliny the elder, the Roman natural historian—Holland.
- 93 Josephus, the Jewish historian—Whiston.
- 94 Epictetus, the Greek Stoic philosopher, fl.—Mrs. Carter.
- 95 Quinctilian, the Roman orator and advocate—Guthrie.
- 96 Statius, the Roman epic poet—Lewis.
- Lucius Florus, of Spain, the Roman historian fl.
- 99 Tacitus, the Roman historian—Gordon.
- 104 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet—Hay.
- Valerius Flaccus, the Roman epic poet.
- 116 Pliny the younger, historical letters—Melmoth, Orrery.
- 117 Suetonius, the Roman historian—Huges.
- 119 Plutarch, of Greece, the biographer—Dryden, Langhorne.
- 128 Juvenal, the Roman satiric poet—Dryden.
- 148 Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, mathematician, and astronomer, fl.
- 150 Justin, the Roman historian, fl.—Turnbul.
- 161 Arrian, the Roman historian and philosopher, fl.—Rooke.
- 167 Justin, of Samaria, the oldest Christian author after the apostles.



- 180 Lucian, the Roman philologer—Dimsdale,  
Dryden, Franklin.
- 180 Marcus Aur. Antoninus, Roman Emperor and  
philosopher—Collier, Elphinstone.
- 193 Galen, the Greek philosopher and physician.
- 200 Diogenes Laertius, the Greek biographer, fl.
- 229 Dion Cassius, of Greece, the Roman histori-  
an, fl.
- 254 Origen, a christian father, of Alexandria.  
Herodian, of Alexandria, the Roman historian,  
fl.—Hart.
- 258 Cyprian, of Carthage, suffered martyrdom—  
Marshal.
- 273 Longinus, the Greek orator, put to death by  
Aurelian—Smith.
- 320 Lactantius, a father of the church, fl.
- 336 Arius, a priest of Alexandria, founder of the  
sect of Arians.
- 342 Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian and chro-  
nologer—Hammer.
- 379 Basil, bishop of Cæsarea.
- 389 Gregory Nazianzen, bishop of Constantinople.
- 397 Ambrose, bishop of Milan.
- 415 Macrobius, the Roman grammarian.
- 428 Eutropius, the Roman historian.
- 524 Bothius, the Roman poet, and Platonic phi-  
losopher—Bellamy, Preston.
- 529 Procopius, of Cæsarea, the Roman historian  
—Holcroft.

The names at the end of each denote the best  
translators of the different authors.

### Modern Authors.

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- 735 Bede, a priest of Northumberland; History of the Saxons, Scots, &c.
- 901 King Alfred; history, philosophy and poetry.
- 1259 Matthew Paris, monk of St. Alban's; History of England.
- 1292 Roger Bacon, Somersetshire; natural philosophy.
- 1308 John Fordun, a priest of Mearns-shire; History of Scotland.
- 1400 Geoffrey Chaucer, London; the father of English poetry.
- 1402 John Gower, Wales; the poet.
- 1535 Sir Thomas More, London; history, politics, divinity.
- 1552 John Leland, London; lives and antiquities.
- 1568 Roger Ascham, Yorkshire; philosophy and polite literature.
- 1572 Rev. John Knox, the Scotch reformer; history of the church of Scotland.
- 1582 George Buchanan, Dumbartonshire; history of Scotland, Psalms of David, politics, &c.
- 1598 Edmund Spenser, London; Fairy Queen, and other poems.
- 1615—25 Beaumont and Fletcher, 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1616 William Shakespeare, Stratford; forty-two tragedies and comedies.

- 1622 John Napier, of Marcheston, discoverer of logarithms.
- 1623 William Cambden, London; history and antiquities.
- 1626 Lord Chancellor Bacon, London; natural philosophy, literature in general.
- 1634 Lord Chief Justice Coke, Norfolk; laws of England.  
Ben Johnson, London; 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1641 Sir Henry Selman, Norfolk; laws and antiquities.
- 1654 John Spelden, Sussex; antiquities and laws.
- 1657 Dr. William Harvey, Kent; discovered the circulation of the blood.
- 1667 Abraham Cowley, London; miscellaneous poetry.
- 1674 John Milton, London; Paradise Lost, Regained, and various other pieces in verse and prose.  
Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Wiltshire; History of the civil wars in England.
- 1675 James Gregory, Aberdeen; mathematics, geometry and optics.
- 1677 Rev. Dr. Isaac Barrow, London; natural philosophy, mathematics and sermons.
- 1680 Samuel Butler, Worcestershire; Hudibras, a burlesque poem.
- 1685 Thomas Otway, London; 10 tragedies and comedies, with other poems.
- 1687 Edmund Waller, Bucks; poems, speeches, letters, &c.
- 1688 Dr. Ralph Codworth, Somersetshire; Intellectual System.
- 1689 Dr. Thomas Sydenham, Dorsetshire; History of Physic.
- 1690 Nathaniel Lee, London, 11 tragedies,

- 1690 Robert Barclay, Urie ; apology for Quakers.
- 1691 Sir George M'Kenzie, Dundee ; Antiquities and laws of Scotland.
- 1694 John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, Halifax ; 254 sermons.
- 1697 Sir William Temple, London ; politics and polite literature.
- 1701 John Dryden, Northamptonshire ; 27 tragedies and comedies.
- 1704 John Locke, Somersetshire ; philosophy, government, and theology.
- 1707 George Farquhar, Londonderry ; 8 comedies.
- 1713 Ant. Ash. Cowper, Earl of Shaftesbury ; characteristics.
- 1714 Gilbert Burnet, Edinburgh, bishop of Salisbury ; history, biography, divinity, &c.
- 1718 Nicholas Rowe, Devonshire ; 7 tragedies, translation of Lucan's Pharsalia.
- 1719 Rev. John Flamstead, Derbyshire ; mathematics and astronomy.  
Joseph Addison, Wiltshire ; Spectator, Guardian, poems, politics.  
Dr. John Kell, Edinburgh ; mathematics and astronomy.
- 1721 Matthew Prior, London ; poems and politics.
- 1724 William Wollaston, Staffordshire ; Religion of Nature delineated.
- 1727 Sir Isaac Newton, Lincolnshire ; mathematics, geometry, astronomy, optics.
- 1729 Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke, Norwich ; mathematics, divinity, &c.  
Sir Richard Steele, Dublin ; four comedies ; papers in Tatler, &c.  
William Congreve, Staffordshire ; seven dramatic pieces.
- 1732 John Gay, Exeter ; poems, fables, and 11 dramatic pieces.

- 1734 Dr. John Arbuthnot, Mearns-shire; medicine, coins, politics.
- 1739 Dr. Edmund Halley; natural philosophy, astronomy, navigation.  
Dr. Richard Bentley, Yorkshire; classical learning, criticism.
- 1744 Alexander Pope, London; poems, letters, translation of Homer.
- 1745 Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dublin; poems, politics and letters.
- 1746 Colin M'Laurin, Argyleshire; Algebra, View of Newton's Philosophy.
- 1748 James Thomson, Roxburghshire; Seasons, and other poems, five tragedies.  
Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, Southampton; logic, philosophy, psalms, hymns, sermons, &c.  
Dr. Francis Hutcheson, Ayrshire; System of Moral Philosophy.
- 1750 Rev. Dr. Conyers Middleton, Yorkshire; life of Cicero, &c.  
Andrew Baxter, Old Aberdeen, metaphysics, and natural philosophy.
- 1751 Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, Surrey; philosophy, metaphysics and politics.  
Dr. Alexander Monro, Edinburgh, anatomy of the human body.
- 1754 Dr. Richard Mead, London; on poison, plague, small-pox, medicine, precepts.  
Henry Fielding, Somersetshire; Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews.
- 1757 Colley Cibber, London; 25 tragedies and comedies.
- 1761 Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; 69 sermons, &c.  
Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; sermons and controversy.

- 1761 Samuel Richardson, London; *Grandison*, *Clarissa*, *Pamela*.  
 Rev. Dr. John Leland, Lancashire; *Answer to Deistical Writers*.
- 1765 Rev. Dr. Edward Young; *Night Thoughts*, and other poems, 3 tragedies.  
 Robert Simson, Glasgow; *Conic Sections*, *Euclid*, *Apollonius*.
- 1768 Rev. Lawrence Sterne; 45 sermons, *Sentimental Journey*, *Tristram Shandy*.
- 1769 Robert Smith, Lincolnshire; *harmonics and optics*.
- 1770 Rev. Dr. Jortin; *Life of Erasmus*, *Ecclesiastical History*, and *Sermons*.  
 Dr. Mark Akenside, Newcastle upon Tyne; poems.  
 Dr. Tobias Smollet, Dumbartonshire; *History of England*, novels, translations.
- 1771 Thomas Gray, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge; poems.
- 1773 Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; letters.  
 George Lord Lyttleton, Worcestershire; *History of England*.
- 1774 Oliver Goldsmith; poems, essays, and other pieces.
- 1775 Dr. John Hawkesworth; essays.
- 1776 David Hume, Merse; *History of England*; essays.  
 James Ferguson, Aberdeenshire; *astronomy*.
- 1777 Samuel Foote, Cornwall; plays.
- 1779 David Garrick, Hereford; plays.  
 William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester; *Divine Legation of Moses*, and various other works.
- 1780 Sir William Blackstone, judge of the court

- of Common Pleas, London; Commentaries on the laws of England.
- Dr. John Fothergill, Yorkshire; philosophy and medicine.
- James Harris; Hermes, Philological Inquiries, and Philosophical Arrangements.
- 1782 Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, Litchfield; Discourses on the Prophecies, and other works.
- Sir John Pringle, Bart. Roxburghshire; Diseases of the Army.
- 1783 Dr. Wm. Hunter, Lanerkshire; anatomy.
- Dr. Benjamin Kennicot; Hebrew version of the Bible, theological tracts.
- 1784 Dr. Thomas Morell, editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, Hedericus's Lexicon, and some Greek tragedies.
- Dr. Samuel Johnson, Litchfield; English Dictionary, biography, essays, poetry.
- 1785 William Whithead, Poet Laureat; poems and plays.
- Rev. Richard Burn, LL. D. author of the Justice of Peace, Ecclesiastical Law, &c.
- Richard Glover, Esq. Leonidas, Medea, &c.
- 1786 Jonas Hanway, travels, miscellanies.
- 1787 Dr. Robert Lowth, bishop of London; criticism, divinity, grammar.
- 1788 James Stuart, Esq. celebrated by the name of "Athenian Stuart."
- Thomas Gainsborough, Esq. the celebrated painter.
- Thomas Sheridan, Esq. English Dictionary, works on education, elocution, &c.
- William Julius Mickle, Esq. translator of the Lusiad.
- 1789 Dr. Wm. Cullen; Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, &c.

- 1790 Benjamin Franklin, Esq. Boston, New England; electricity, natural philosophy, miscellanies.  
 Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. Poet Laureat; History of English poetry, poems.  
 Dr. Adam Smith, Scotland: Moral Sentiments, Inquiry into the wealth of Nations.  
 John Howard, Esq. Middlesex; Account of Prisons and Lazarettos, &c.
- 1791 Rev. Dr. Richard Price, Glamorganshire; morals, providences, civil liberties, annuities, reversionary payments, sermons, &c.  
 Dr. Thomas Blacklock, Annandale; poems, Consolations from natural and revealed Religion.  
 Sir Joshua Reynolds, Devonshire, President of the Royal academy of painting; Discourses on painting, delivered before the academy.
- 1793 John Hunter, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Surveyor General to the Army; anatomy.
- 1794 Edward Gibbon, Esq. History of the Roman Empire, &c.  
 James Bruce, Esq. Kinnaird; travels into Abyssinia.  
 Sir William Jones, Esq. Law, Arabic and Persian Literature, &c.
- 1795 Josiah Wedgewood, Esq. potteries of Staffordshire.  
 James Boswell, Esq. Life of Dr. Johnson, &c.  
 Dr. Andrew Kippis; biography and divinity.
- 1796 James Macpherson, Esq. Ossian, State Papers, &c.  
 Sir W. Chambers, architect of Somerset-place,



- 1796 Dr. George Campbell, Aberdeen; Philosophy of Rhetoric, New Translations of the Gospels, &c.  
 Dr. Thomas Reid, Glasgow; metaphysics.
- 1797 The Right Hon. Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford; Royal and Noble Authors, Anecdotes of Painting, and Miscellaneous Writings.  
 Rev. William Mason; poetry, and Memoirs of Gray.  
 Edmund Burke, Esq. statesman, orator, and political writer.  
 Joseph Wright, Esq. Derby; painter.  
 Dr. Wm. Enfield; theological, miscellaneous, &c.  
 Dr. Richard Brocklesby; physician.  
 John Wilkes, Esq. politics.
- 1798 Thomas Sandby, Esq. architecture,  
 Dr. Richard Farmer; Literary and Topographical Antiquities, Commentator on Shakspeare, &c.  
 Thomas Pennant, Esq. natural history and antiquities.  
 William Wales, Esq. mathematics.
- 1799 William Melmoth, Esq. Fitzosborne's Letters, &c.  
 George Stephens, F. R. and A. S. S. Commentator on Shakspeare.  
 John Strange, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. several papers in the Archæologia.  
 Hon. Daines Barrington, F. R. and A. S. S. observations on the Statutes.  
 J. Norbury, Fellow of Eton College; translation into Greek verse of Gray's Elegy.  
 Sir Francis Buller, Bart. one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas; Nisi Prius.

- 1799 William Cruikshanks, Glasgow ; Surgery.  
 John Tweddel ; Classical Compositions.  
 Dr. Matthew Young, bishop of Clonfert ;  
 Divinity and Philosophy.  
 Dr. Hugh Blair, Edinburgh ; Rhetoric and  
 Belles Lettres.  
 Sir George Staunton, F. R. S. History of  
 the Embassy to China.
- 1801 W. Drake, M. A. and F. R. S. Antiquary.  
 Dr. William Heberden, F. R. S. and S. A.  
 Literary and Medical Subjects.  
 Sir Grey Cooper ; Politics.  
 Gilbert Wakefield ; Theology, Classics, Lu-  
 cretius, &c.  
 Mrs. H. Chapone ; Education and Poetry.
- 1802 The Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL. D. Bibli-  
 cal and Classical Subjects.  
 Lord Kenyon ; Chief Justice of the Court  
 of King's Bench.  
 Dr. John Moore ; Zeluco, Travels in France,  
 Italy, &c.  
 The Duke of Bedford ; Politics, Agricul-  
 ture, &c.  
 The Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of  
 Ireland ; Politics.  
 Dr. Fordyce ; Physic and Chemistry.  
 Dr. Darwin ; Botany.  
 Dr. Garnett ; Natural Philosophy.
- 1808 Theophilus Lindsey ; divinity.  
 Holcroft ; plays and novels.
- 1809 Beilby Porteus ; divinity and poenis.

## GEOGRAPHY.

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This part of the Subject, if a little attention is paid it, will be found to facilitate the study of Geography, in an uncommon degree, and is perfectly simple. I have taught children, as well as adults, who knew not a single outline in this Science, to be able to answer the problems on the Terrestrial Globe; to understand all kinds of Maps; to delineate a Map or Hemisphere, and to insert every place with correctness, in eight lessons; and this is what many are not able to do who have been learning for years.

I shall endeavour here to teach you how to make use of your Room, as a Globe or concave sphere; or if you like it better, imagine it to be hung round with the Maps of the four quarters of the world.

Every square Room must be equal to the circumference of a circle, or 360 degrees, so that each Wall will represent the quarter or quadrant of a circle; and according to this plan each Wall must be divided into nine parts, called meridians, agreeable to the Map, before you.

Observe then, that the meridian of London must be placed in one corner of the Room, then the two Walls on the right hand will be East longitude, and the two Walls to the left will be West lon. so that from the corner in which the meridian of London is placed, to the next corner on the right hand

Wall will be 90 degrees East; and to the corner of the second Wall on the right will be 180 deg. East. The first Wall to the left will be 90 deg. W. and the second Wall to the left will make 180 deg. W. these added will be equal to 360, the circumference of a circle, as I before noticed.

You must fancy that the Room beneath you, is of the same shape and dimensions with the one in which you sit; then that will represent your Southern, and the one where you are, the Northern Hemisphere. The Floor on which you stand will be the Equator; the centre of the ceiling over head, will denote the North Pole, and the centre of the Floor in the Room beneath, will represent the South Pole; this is on the plane of the Equator, so that you have the Poles in the zenith and nadir; i. e. the one over the head, and the other under the feet, and the Equator parallel with the horizon. But to set aside all these technical terms, it is nothing more as I before observed, than to imagine the Maps of the different countries drawn on your Walls, and this is easily done by the following rules.

By looking at the Map you will perceive that the numbers begin with 0, from the opening, and increase upwards on the straight line to 60, (the top of the Wall) from 60 the lines converge, all meeting at 90 degrees, the N. Pole; so that the first 60 degrees are on the Wall, and the remaining 30, on the ceiling, making together 90 degrees N. lat.

The opening of the Map, where the line of figures runs through the middle, is the place where the imaginary Floor comes, dividing the upper from the lower Hemisphere, or in other words, the Northern Room from the Southern; so that the lower half of the Map gives you the divisions

of a Wall in the Southern Room ; having also 60 degrees on the Wall, and the other 30 on the Floor. beneath, converging to the middle of the Floor, which is called the South Pole, or 90 degrees South Latitude.

You perceive then, that this Map gives you the divisions of a Wall in the Room which you are, and also the same Wall in the Room beneath you ; and you must divide, or fancy the other Walls divided, in the same manner, by imaginary lines drawn from the middle of the ceiling over head, to the lines on the Wall, passing through the Floor down to the middle of the Floor in the Room below ; and these lines will nearly correspond with the lines on a Globe or Hemisphere.

If you stick or pin figures, against the Wall, as 10, 20, &c. to 180, East and West, from the meridian of London, just one ninth part of the Wall asunder, they will be a sufficient guide to the eye for the meridians.

Having fixed on one corner of the Room for the meridian of London, measure the height of the Room, and divide it into six parts, then stick, or pin figures in that corner, thus, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, to the top of the Wall, and this will represent the latitude, as far as 60 degrees, and serve as a guide to the eye all round the room.

## OF LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.

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To get by heart a great number of longitudes and latitudes is the most essential part of Geography, and yet the most neglected. If a person is acquainted with these, whether it be bays, capes, harbours, towns, or what not, he can draw his parallels of longitude and latitude, and immediately insert them without a Map, Globe, or any thing before him. A copious table of the lon. and lat. of places follows.

The word, *at*, set off at the beginning denotes a place to be N. lat. and wherever the word, *with*, occurs, shews the place to be S. lat. The word, *was*, means W. lon. and, *is*, East; so that three short words give you the lon. and lat. of a place, and by these means, the lon. and lat. of two or three hundred places may be soon learned. The first word stands for the lon. and the second for the lat.

### *Examples.*

At Aberdeen, Scotland, was due leap. The word, *at*, denotes N. lat. the *was*, W. lon. due, 2 deg. lon. leap, 57 N. lat.—At Alexandria, in Egypt, is gauze fib, is, signifies E. lon. (*gauze fib*) are 30 lon. and 31 N. lat.—by attending to the above observations you cannot fail to understand it so far.

I will now proceed to direct you how to transfer any place or country from a Map, &c. to the Walls of your Room, and this being once done, you will

carry them with your eye into any apartment you go.

Observe, in the Map which we have been speaking of, a dotted line at the top part, 10 deg. (or one line from the meridian of London) to the W. or left hand; this is to take the whole of Europe into the top part of the Map, as that quarter extends from about 10 deg. W. to 62 E. and is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar, running between that town and Tangiers, in Africa.

Look on the Map and you will see these towns nearly opposite, the first has about 5 deg. and the other 6 W. lon. and but a few minutes difference of lat. therefore the same word will express the lat. of both, (36 deg.) You will find them alphabetically arranged in the table.

*To put these places on the Wall.*

Five deg. of W. lon. is just half way from the meridian of London, West, to the next division; and 36 degrees N. lat. will be a little more than half way between 30 and 40 in the height of the Room. The lon. and lat. of Petersburg is *gaze maze*, i. e. 30 deg. E. lon. and 60 N. lat. look to the right of the meridian of London for 30, and at the top of the Wall you have 60, the lat. see it on the Map.—Nankin, China, is 116 E. lon. and 32 N. lat. The corner of the first Wall to the right of the meridian of London, will be 90 degrees; to the next division on the second Wall be 100, the next 110, and to the next 120; we find the lon. then, near the meridian of 120 E. and a little more than half way up the Wall we have 32 N. lat. Kingston, in Jamaica, was *pope bare*, 77

W. lon. and 18 N. lat. To put it on the Wall. About two thirds beyond the 7th division on the W. Wall, you have 77 deg. then cast your eye on the meridian of London, and nearly as high as 20 will be the lat. 18 degrees N. and this is the spot on the Wall where this island may be fixed; and in the same way may any other place or island be transferred from a Map, &c. to the Wall occupying a space according to its dimensions. In like manner may the parallels of lon. and lat. be drawn for any places on paper, and those places inserted; if the longitudes and latitudes are known.

*Here follow two Examples, one North, and the other South Latitude.*

Exam. I.—Draw the parallels of lon. and lat. that will include Constantinople, Petersburg, Suez, and Bagdad. (You will find these places in the table, with the words joined to express the longitude and latitude). When you intend to lay down a country or places, you have nothing to do but consider the greatest N. and S. lat. and E. and W. lon. or in other words, what parallels of lon. and lat. the country or places you wish to insert lie between.—In the foregoing Example, Constantinople has the least E. lon. (29 deg.) and Bagdad has the greatest lon. (44 deg. E.) therefore, the first having less than 30 E. I must begin with the meridian of 20 deg. and Bagdad being more than 40 E. I must extend it to 50 deg. E. or the fifth meridian beyond London.—Suez is 30 deg. N. and Petersburg 60, so that we find 30, and 60, the two extremes of lat.—all other places that you find lying between those parallels of lon. and lat. you may insert. The other Example is in S. lat. which



you cannot fail to understand, if you have read this last with attention.—See them all laid down in the following plate.

*Observations on General Maps, and how to understand them.*

A general Map is such as treats of many countries, as a Map of Europe, Asia, &c.

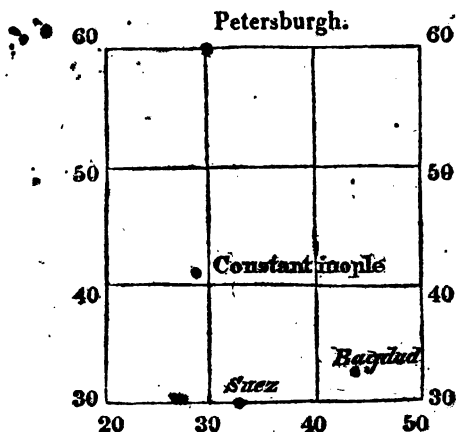
When you open a Map that you are unacquainted with, look along the top, and see if you can find the meridian of London in it, (which is always marked with an O,) and if it is not there, observe if the numbers increase towards the right hand, for if they do, the whole of the Map is E. lon. as a Map of Asia, or China. On the contrary if the numbers are higher towards the left hand, it is W. lon. but if they increase both right and left, it is evident that the meridian of London will be found running somewhere thro' the Map, and shews it to possess both E. and W. lon. as the Map of Europe, England, &c.

*To know at the first glance whether a Map is N. or S. latitude, or both.*

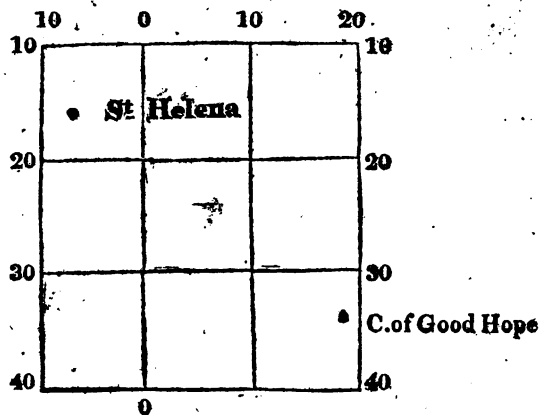
Look at the side and observe if the numbers increase from the bottom towards the top of the Map, and if they do it is N. lat.—if the numbers are larger towards the bottom it is S. lat.—but if they increase upwards and downwards, it denotes the Map to have both N. and S. lat. and the Equator (marked 0) must run somewhere thro' the Map.—This is the case when North and South America are delineated on the same Map; for S. America will extend to about 55 degrees S. lat. and North America to nearly 80 degrees N. lat.

*Examples for drawing your parallels of lon.  
and lat. see page 151.*

**Exam. I.**—Constantinople, 29 E.—41 N.—Petersburgh, 29  
E.—60 N.—Suez, 33 E.—30 N.—Bagdad, 44 E.—33 N.



**Ex. II.**—St. Helena, 6 W.—16 S.—C. of Good Hope, 18 E.—34 S.



St. Helena being W. lon. and the Cape East, we must of course have the meridian of London, somewhere in the interior part of the Map, which you will here perceive distinguished by a nought; so that you have 6 deg. W. and 20 E. and from 10 deg. S. to 40, which is sufficient to include these places, and all others lying between those parallels.

To face p. 152.



The Student must be sensible by this time, how essential it is to get by heart the lon. and lat. of places, for that being done, he can in an instant draw his parallels and insert them, either on the plane of Mercator, (i. e. straight lines,) or on a Stereographic projection, (i. e. like a Hemisphere.)

I do not use minutes in the lon. and lat. as there is no occasion, unless when accurate calculations are wanted to be made; and then it may be done by taking two words for the lon. and two for the lat. and then the first word for each will stand for the degrees, and the second word will denote the minutes: in making out the lon. and lat. of places, if the minutes exceed 30, take a whole deg. for them, but if they are under 30, take the preceding deg. so that you will always be within a few minutes.

When you have fixed your countries and places by the eye (of the mind) on the Walls of your Room, you will only have to recollect two short words for the deg. of lon. and lat. of any place. Whatever places occupy your upper Room must be N. lat. and those which are found in your lower Room must be S. lat. as I have already told you, that your Floor is to represent your Equator. All places that are found to the right of the meridian of London, (whether in N. or S. lat.) will have E. lon. and all places on the left hand of the meridian of London will possess W. lon. so that the words, (at) and (with) (is) and (was) may be dispensed with, when once you know what Wall and Room any place is in. Also, those who are already acquainted with the Science will have but two words for recollecting the number of deg. for both lon. and lat.—Example, instead of saying, at Archangel in Russia, is a *fat mule*, I would only

say, Archangel's *fat mule*,—for I should well know it was on my right hand Wall, and in my upper Room; and the words (*fat mule*) give me 39° E. longitude, and 66° North latitude, almost to the top of the Wall, and near the fourth division. In looking on a Map or Hemisphere, you have all the places in the same position, viz. before you;—but if you transfer them to the Wall, you will have them on a very extended scale surrounding you, and will carry them 'with the "mind's eye" into every Room you go.

# A TABLE OF LONGITUDES & LATITUDES,

		lon.	lat.
At Abeville France	is doe lax	2 E.	50 N.
Aberdeen Scotland	was due leap	2 W.	57 N.
Abo Sweden	is dad mix	22 E.	60 N.
Acapulco Mexico	was a boxed cap	102 W.	17 N.
Achen Sumatra I.	is tin lee	96 E.	5 N.
Adrianople Turkey	is dupe jobe	24 E.	41 N.
Agra Hindostan	is pope dupe		
Aix France	is wool hose		
Alderney I. English Channel	was doe lax		
Aleppo Syria	is fop fine		
Alexandria Egypt	is gauze fib		
Algiers Africa	is ode fop		
Amboyna I. Moluccas	is beaudupe hoe		
Amsterdam Holland	is oil old		
Ancona Italy	is a big hook		
St. Andrew's Scotland	was toe line		
Annapolis Nova Scotia	was a moody hole		
Antwerp Netherlands	is joe lace		
Archangel Russia	is a fat male		
Arran I. Scotland	was a wool line		
Astracan Russia	is hair kine		
Athens Turkey	is duke fair		
Ava Asia	is time dead		
Avignon France	is oil hose		
Babelmandel Straits	is a joke bag		
Babylon Syria	is jig fig		
Bagdad Syria	is hook egg		
Baltimore Ireland	was wove lace		
Banda I.	is cider oil		

		lon.	lat.
At Barcelona Spain	is wide job		
Basil Switzerland	is ape sire		
Bastia Corsica	is wet sage		
Bayonne France	was a wide hook		
Basse Terre Guadeloupe	was a made coin		
Bussora Turkey	is a sope face		
Beachy Head Sussex	is lace		
Belfast Ireland	was wine lees		
Bençpolen Sumatra I.	is coaxed joe		
Bergen Norway	is an owl maze		
Berwick upon Tweed	was a wide lane		
Besancon France	is one hoop		
Bilboa Spain	was wig jig		
Blanco C. Africa	was cap daub		
Bologna Italy	is bob house		
Bombay East Indies	is page bit		
Boston America	was peace hid		
Botany Bay New Holland	is a boiled goose		
Bourbon I. Indian Ocean	is ill dice		
Bordeaux France	was ice hail		
Bremen Germany	is toe leg		
Breslaw Silésia	is cap lace		
Brest France	was joe jar		
Bristol England	was foe lace		
Brunswick Germany	is a box leaf		
Brussels Netherlands	is joe lace		
Buda Hungary	is cat hair		
Burgos Spain	was oak head		
Cadiz Spain	was one fop		
Cagliari Sardinia	is box fat		
Cairo Egypt	is fob fex		
Calcutta Bengal	is a rare dog		
Calmar Sweden	is boom loop		
Cambray Netherlands	is foe lax		
Canary I. (N. E. point)	was cane deer		
Candia Candia I.	is deal fool		
Canton China	is a cubic dog		
Carlscrona Sweden	is a blue line		
Cassel Germany	is box lace		
Cayenne I. of Cayenne	is a sea eel		
Chandernagora Hindostan	is a rat dog		
Cherbourg France	was doe lax		
Christiana Norway	is bob maze		

	lon.	lat.
At St. Christopher's I.	was a mug cap	
Cochin India	is a pin box	
Cologne Germany	is ape lace	
Comorin C. India	is pare air	
Constantinople Turkey	is date job	
Copenhagen Denmark	is a big line	
Cork Ireland	was oar lead	
Corvo Azores	was fob gate	
Cracow Poland	is doze lax	
St. Cruz I. Atlantic Ocean	was a meal car	
Cusco Peru	was pease bad	
Dantzic Poland	is cat lake	
Dardanelles Turkey	is dean hox	
Delhi Hindostan	is a pure dove	
St. Domingo Carib. Sea	was a poize car	
Dort United Provinces	is wool laid	
Dover England	is beau lace	
Drontheim Norway	is box mug	
Dublin Ireland	was one loaf	
Dundee Scotland	was wig line	
Dungarvon Ireland	was a wire load	
Dunkirk France	is due lace	
Durham England	was beau will	
Eddystone Light England	was sea lax	
Edinburgh Scotland	was foe lame	
Elsinore Denmark	is a big lion	
Embsen Germany	is ape log	
Ephesus Turkey Asia	is dear fir	
Exeter England	was hoe lax	
Fair I. Orkneys	was due mix	
Falmouth England	was owl lax	
Farewell C. Greenland	was a huge lute	
Fayal Town Azore Islands	was dove feet	
Finisterre C. Spain	was a wet hog	
Flamborough Head England	is loose	
Florence Italy	is hob house	
Florida C. South America	was robe dan	
Fortaventura Canary Isles	was blue deer	
Francois C. St. Domingo	was pad doze	
Frankfort Germany	is toe lax	
Funchal (Madeira I.)	was cap fig	
Farneaux (Society Isles)	was cujag cap	
Galway Ireland	was box leg	



		lon.	lat.
At Geneva Switzerland	is one hen		
Genoa Italy	is wet hawk		
St. Geo. Town Bermudas I.	was a mule geok		
Gibraltar Spain	was oil fine		
Glasgow Scotland	was joe lime		
Goa I. Malabar coast	is peak bone		
Gomee I. Africa	was cap cook		
Gottenburgh Sweden	is a bad lyre		
Gravelines France	is wide lace		
Graz Germany	is blue snap		
Guadaloupe (Caribbe I.)	was a mud cane		
Guernsey I. Eng. Channel	was a wig hat		
Hague United Provinces	is joe old		
Halifax Nova Scotia	was mug hole		
Hanover Germany	is a box lead		
Havannah (I. of Cuba)	was a red dog		
Holyhead Wales	was wool log		
Hull England	was beau lake		
Jeddo I. of Japan	is book-ish fan		
Jerusalem Syria	is a fool fed		
Jersey I. English Channel	was a dog hat		
Inverness Scotland	was a weak lyre		
St. John's Newfoundland	was a lead jar		
Ispahan Persia	is a loaf fork		
Karischacka Siberia	is bang bang	162	56
St. Kilda Hebrides	was a wet lyre		
Kingsale Ireland	was a wet lad		
Kola Lapland	is egg meat		
Koningsberg Prussia	is dead will		
Ladrone I. Pacific Ocean	is cakwig bag	94 31	18
Lassa Thibet	is tub fox		
Landsroop Sweden	is bag lime		
Landsend England	was wine oil-ish	6	50
Lausanne Switzerland	is ape hoop		
Leghorn Italy	is box house		
Leipsic Germany	is bad lace		
Limerick Ireland	was a box lead		
Limoges France	is ice jar		
Lisle Netherlands	is foe lace		
Lisbon Portugal	was wet feet		
Liverpool England	was foe log		
St. Lucia I. Caribb. Sea	was a mace hook		
Luxembourg Netherlands	is wine lax		

At		lon.	lat.
Lyons France	is oil jam		
Macao China	is bob's dad		
Madras E. India	is rex bag		
Madrid Spain	was wig size		
Mahon (Port) Minorca	is joe hox		
Majorca I. Mediterranean	is foe size		
St. Malo France	was due heat		
Malta (I. of) Mediterranean	is cook fun		
Manilla Philippine I.	is a caduce bowl	121	15
Marseilles France	is wool hose		
Martinico Caribb. Sea	was a mace bowl		
Mentz Germany	is roe fax		
Mayo I. Cape Verde Isles	was dug catl		
Mecca Arabia	is job dead		
Mexico America	was a cow cot	100	19
Milan Italy	is wet hail		
Minorca I. Mediterranean	is weak size		
Modena Italy	is bob sail		
Montpellier France	is joe house		
Montreal Canada	was pig's ham	73	46
Moscow Russia	is fur line		
Munich Germany	is bad hair		
Nankin China	is cubar food	118	32
Nantes France	was a wide hoop		
Naples Italy	is bake juice		
Naze Norway	is ape lier		
Niagara Canada	was pot hog		
Nieuport Flanders	is foe lace		
North Cape Lapland	is dame peace		
Nuremberg Germany	is bob kite		
Oleron I. France	was beau hen		
St. Omer Netherlands	is due lace		
Oporto Portugal	was ear juice		
Orleans (New) Louisiana	was tax fix		
Ortega C. Spain	was wire hose		
O'-why-hee (N. end) Sand-	was a calm cat		
Oxford England	was ice laid		
Padua Italy	is a bad jail		
Palermo Sicily	is cook fair		
Palma I. Canary Isles	was a bare dove		
Panama Mexico	was rice eat		
Paris France	is due heat		
Pekin China	is baboon hox	116	40

At Peterhead Scotland	was doe leer
Petersburgh Russia	is gaze maze
Philadelphia America	was paul size
Pico I. Azore Isles	was dear fur
Pisa Italy	is a box house
Plymouth England	was sea/lax
Pondicherry E. India	is rex bud
Port Glasgow Scotland	was a owl lame
Portland (light-house) Eng.	was due lace
Porto Bello America	was rex box
Port Royal Jamaica	was pope bare
Portsmouth England	was beau lace
Prague Bohemia	is cook lax
Presburgh Hungary	is a bare hare
Providence America	was peace head
Quebec Canada	was poize soap
Ramsby I. of Man	was joe louse
Ravenna Italy	is a bad hook
Rheims France	is a weak hat
Rhodes (I. of) Archipelago	is date fool
Rhode I. America	was piece job
Riga Russia	is deal loop
Rome Italy	is big head
Rothsay I. of Bute	was owl lame
Rouen France	was a bee hut
Rugen I. Baltic	is blue will
Rye England	is beau lace
Salerno Italy	is bowl juice
Salle Morocco	was ape duke
Samana St. Domingo	was a mat cut
Samarcand W. Tartary	is mug size
Samos I. Archipelago	is dupe fair
Santa Cruz Teneriffe	was ben deer
Savannah N. America	was rice good
Scanderoun Syria	is a fine fop
Scaw Light Denmark	is bob liar
Scilly Isles English Channel	was pea lax
Senegal Africa	was a bean can
Smyrna Natolia	is deep fur
Stockholm Sweden	is boor levee
Strasburg France	is our jar
Stralsund Germany	is cake luke
Suez Africa	is fig fox

lon. lat.

		lon.	lat.
At Surât E. India	is pale dice		
Surinam S. America	was a lean ape		
Swansey Wales	was oil load		
Syracuse I. Sicily	is bean fop		
Tamarin Town I. of Socotra	is a loaf bag		
Tangier Coast of Barbary	was wine fine		
Tenetoes I. Archipelago	is dark size		
Teneriffe Peak Canary Isles	was a cane door		
Tercera I. Azores	was deep fat		
Texel I. United Provinces	is a wool loaf		
Tobolsk Siberia	is nine lyre		
Tobago I. Caribb. Sea	was a maze babe		
Toledo Spain	was foe size		
Torbay English Channel	was ape lace		
Tornea Lapland	is duke snuff		
Toulouse France	is bean hook		
Trincomalee I. of Ceylon	is rice eaf		
Tripoli Barbary	is a big egg		
Turin Piedmont	is a air hole		
Upsal Sweden	is beef min		
Uraniburgh Denmark	is beef lean		
Ushant I. Coast of France	was ale hoe		
Valenciennes France	is hoe lax		
Valencia Spain	was bean size		
Venice Italy	is a bad jait		
Vera Cruze Mexico	was a car cot		
Verd Cape Africa	was beer cool		
Verona Italy	is hot noak		
Versailles France	is due heat		
Vienna Austria	is bean jeer		
Vincent Cape Spain	was a wet fop		
Wardhuys Lapland	is fob poize		
Warsaw Poland	is dace laid		
Washington N. America	was pure fat		
Wexford Ireland	was one lad		
Weymouth England	was foe log		
Whitehaven England		3 W.	54 N.
Wilna Poland		25 E.	55 N.
Wittenburgh Germany		19 E.	52 N.
Worcester England		2 W.	52 N.
Wortzburgh Germany		10 E.	50 N.
Wyburg Russia		30 E.	61 N.
Yarmouth England		2 E.	53 N.

At York England  
 York (New) N. America  
 Youghall Ireland

1 w.	54 n.
74 w.	41 n.
8 w.	52 n.

### ***SOUTH LATITUDES.***

With Adventure B. New Holland	is baker hog	148 E.	43 S.
Ascension I. S. Atlantic	was air book		
St. Augustine Madagascar	is hog duke		
Banca I. Indian Ocean	is boxup wig	107 E.	3 S.
Buenos Ayres S. America	was lute fool		
Carthage Terra Firma	was paul box		
Christmas Sound Terra del Fuego	was pax all		
E. Cape New Zealand	was a couple fair	175 W.	98 S.
France (I. of) Indian O.	is loop doze		
C. Good Hope Africa	is a bare goose		
St. Helena Atlantic Ocean	was a wine bin		
C. Horn S. America	was map line		
Rio Janeiro Brazil	was sage dug		
Julian Port Patagonia	was a nut hut		
Juan Fernandez Pacific O.	was pot goose		
Lima Peru	was pap bad		
Macassar I. of Celebes	is bad-ish oil		
Norfolk I. New Holland	is comer's dove	168	29
Quiros C. New Hebrides	is a camp bowl	167	15
Quito Peru	was pear O	78	0
Uliateah Society Isles	was caleb cap	151	17

## PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHY.

Particular Geography, is a Map, or description of only one Country, Kingdom, or Island—as Britain, Scotland, or Ireland; and in drawing Maps of this kind, it is proper to put the parallels of longitude and latitude one degree apart, and make 6 divisions between each line, then will each of these subdivisions contain 10 miles; for 6 multiplied by 10 are=60, the Geographical miles in one degree.

Below you have a very easy and entertaining manner for children, (or any one who may fancy it) to commit to memory the names of towns and their distances from the capital. This may be done by taking the principal towns in each county, and associating them into one period, as Berkshire, or select such towns promiscuously as you would wish to recollect, and if you like you may attach the name of the river also, that the town stands on, as Example 2d.

### *Example 1.*—HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS.

In Hants, is King's *leap*, (Kingsclear)—Stoke's *jar*, (Basingstoke)—Hand's *mop*, (Handover)—the Church's *maze*, (Whitchurch)—Christ's *cow*, (Christ church)—Lime's *tar*, (Limington)—Ring's *tike*, (Ringwood)—Wind's *lyre*, (Winchester)—Rum's *pear*, (Rumsey)—South's *rex*, (Southampton)—

**Port's pad, (Portsmouth)**—You will perceive that the word which follows, is the distance of that place in miles from London; and it has been already observed, that the reason for abbreviating the names is because the word for the distance will better unite.

*The distances of a few Towns, in Ireland, from Dublin, and the names of the Rivers they stand on, except Armagh and Newry, which have a word only for the distance of each.*

**Derry's Foyle cable—\* Bell's Lagan robe—Armagh's mug—Newry's hat—Water's Suir pail—Cork's Lee buds—† Clon's Suir rule—Kilkenny's Nore lake—Wexford's Slaney mug—Limerick's Shannon tike—Drogheda's Boyne dog.**

**N. B.**—Whenever you associate rivers with the names of places, let the river follow the town as in the above.

\* Belfast.

† Clonmel.

## \* STATISTICS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Extent in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
The Globe	Butt hawk hoe daw, 139,444,200	Vie leafy , 953,000,000
Europe	Seek a lean cow 4,456,100	, Beau lazy , 150,000,000
Asia	Tug the ill ruler 9,355,858	, Lay-ing , 500,000,000
Africa	Time look raw 9,654,800	, Beau leafy , 153,000,000
America	Bake both 14,100,000	, Cue lazy , 150,000,000
China	Bad mesh 1,260,000	, Ficed trinketer , 332,886,498
England & Wales,	Hawthorn 49,486	, Tie hat tie haw , 9,499,400
Scotland	, Dipper toe 27,789	, Braze her nook , 1,804,864

\* The word STATISTICS, is now generally implied for to signify the extent, population, products, &c. of a country.



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Extent in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Ireland	, Dupe help 27,457	, Lay 5,000,000
France	, Death 200,000	, Gaudy 32,000,000
Spain	, Bee lash 150,000	, Cube both 11,100,000
Portugal	, Die poiz-ing 27,000	, Day 2,000,000
Russia	, Ice death 1,200,000	, Fany 36,000,000
Turkey	, Lie doze row 520,800	, Bury 18,000,000

The extent and population of a great many countries may be learned in one hour by these means. Read the country and the association together, and whenever the former is named, the latter will occur:—say, in France, is *death* and *gaudy*; here you see, the first word (*death*) is the extent, and (*gaudy*) the population, and so for the rest.

# ASTRONOMY.

*The Constellations, with the number of Stars in each, and the right ascension, and declination of the middle of each.*

## NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Number of Stars.</i>	<i>Rt. Ascension.</i>	<i>Decln.</i>	<i>No. of Stars</i>	<i>Rt. Asc.</i>	<i>De.</i>
Mons Mænalus	<i>cube</i>	<i>daudle</i>	<i>owl</i>	11	225	5
Serpens	<i>nook</i>	<i>dagle</i>	<i>box</i>	64	235	10
Serpentarius'	<i>pike</i>	<i>dimix</i>	<i>bag</i>	74	260	13
Taur. Poniatowski	<i>pea</i>	<i>duple</i>	<i>pie</i>	7	275	7
Scutum Sobieski	<i>ear</i>	<i>duple</i>	<i>box</i>	8	275	10
Aquila }	<i>piece</i>	<i>dotle</i>	<i>air</i>	71	295	8
Antinous }		<i>dated</i>		71	292	0
Equulus	<i>box</i>	<i>dupoiz</i>	<i>man</i>	10	270	66
Leo minor	<i>log</i>	<i>calx</i>	<i>fool</i>	53	150	35
Coma Berenices	<i>hug</i>	<i>beryl</i>	<i>done</i>	43	185	26
Asterion & Chara } vel canes venatici }	<i>dale</i>	<i>do-ing</i>	<i>hoz</i>	25	200	40
Bootes	<i>luke</i>	<i>diced</i>	<i>doze</i>	54	212	20
Corona Borealis	<i>dace</i>	<i>dogle</i>	<i>fix</i>	21	235	30
Hercules }	<i>bee bog</i>	<i>fill</i>	<i>dad</i>	113	355	22
Cerberus }		<i>dupiece</i>			271	
Lyra	<i>dace</i>	<i>dirge</i>	<i>fear</i>	21	283	35
Velpecula et Anser	<i>fool</i>	<i>go-ing</i>	<i>to-duel</i>	35	300	25
Sagitta	<i>bear</i>	<i>dotle</i>	<i>car</i>	18	295	18
Delphinus	<i>car</i>	<i>fixer</i>	<i>boil</i>	18	308	15

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Number of Stars.</i>	<i>Rt. Ascension.</i>	<i>Decl.</i>	<i>No. of S.</i>	<i>Rt. Asc.</i>	<i>De.</i>
Pegasus	rat	goose	ox	89	340	14
Andromeda's	man	bake	goose	66	14	34
Triangulum	cube	deep	food	11	27	32
Triangulum minus	owl	feed-	dear	5	32	28
Musca	wine	har	deep	6	40	27

*The following do not set in the latitude of London.*

Ursa minor	24	235	75
Ursa major	87	153	60
Cor Caroli	3	191	39
Draco	80	270	66
Cygnus	80	308	42
Lacerta	16	336	43
Cepheus	35	338	65
Cassiopeia	55	12	69
Perseus, vel	59	46	49
Caput Medusæ		44	40
Camelopardalus	58	68	79
Auriga	66	75	45
Lynx	44	111	50

### CONSTELLATIONS IN THE ZODIAC.

Aries	66	30	22N.
Taurus	141	65	16N.
Gemini	85	111	32N.
Cancer	83	128	20N.
Leo	95	159	15N.
Virgo	118	195	5N.
Libra	51	226	8S.
Scorpio	44	244	26S.
Sagittarius	69	285	35S.
Capricornus	51	319	29S.
Aquarius	108	335	4S.
Pisces	112	5	10N.

## SOUTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

	No. of S.	Rt. Asc.	De.
Cetus	97	25	12
Eridanus	84	60	10
Orion	78	80	0
Monoceros	31	110	0
Canis Minor	14	110	5
Hydra	60	139	8
Sextans	41	5	0
Microscopium	10	315	35
Piscis Notius, vel Australis	24	335	30
Officina Sculptoria	12	3	38
Fornax Chemica	14	42	30
Brandenburgium Sceptrum	3	67	15
Lepus	19	80	18
Columba Noachi	10	85	35
Canis Major	31	105	20
Pyxis Nautica	4	130	30
Machina Penumatica	3	150	32
Crater	31	168	15
Corvus	9	185	15

*The following Constellations do not rise in the  
latitude of London.*

Centaurus	25	200	50
Lupus	24	230	45
Norma, vel Quadra Euclidis	12	242	45
Circinus	4	222	64
Triangulum Australe	5	238	65
Crux	5	183	60
Musca Australis, vel Apis,	4	185	68
Chamæleon	10	175	78
Ara	9	255	55

	No. of S.	Rt. Asc.	De.
Telescopium	9	278	50
Corona Australis	12	278	40
Indus	12	315	55
Grus	13	330	45
Pavo	14	302	68
Apus, vel Avis Indica	11	252	75
Octans Hadleianus	43	310	80
Phoenix	13	10	50
Horologium	12	40	60
Reticulus Rhomboidalis	10	62	62
Hydrus	10	28	68
Toucan	9	359	66
Mons Mensæ	30	76	72
Cela Sculptoria	16	68	40
Equulus Pictorius	8	84	55
Dorado, or Xiphias	6	75	62
Argo Novis	64	115	50
Piscis Volans	8	127	68
Robur Caroli	12	159	50

The first column contains the number of Stars in each constellation; the second column, the degrees of right ascension, and the third, the declination.—I have only associated part of the Northern constellations, leaving such Students who would wish to commit them to memory, to associate for themselves. You will perceive that the first word (the same as the figures) stands for the number of Stars, the 2d word, the right ascension, and the 3d, the declination; and when you learn it, read the name of the constellations with the word.

# *Diameters, Distances, Annual Periods and Hourly Motions of the Planets.*

Names.	Diameters.	Distances.	Annual Periods round the Sun.		Hourly motions.
			D.	Days.	
Sun,	ridewood baker	822148			
Mercury,	dawn-ing 2600	gapy 37,000,000	rope,,deaf	87	23toe lax-ing 95,000
Venus,	pin rope 7687	miry 68,000,000	addah,,cup	224	17 wine tax-ing 60,000
Earth,	quite meek 7964	vealy 95,000,000	final,,n	365	6 oil rex-ing 58,000
Mars,	secret 4189	bake hay 144,000,000	marine,,n	686	6 hoe poiz-ing 47,000
Ceres,	band 162				
Pallas,	tile 95				
Jupiter,	rotub poize 89170	hoe vezy 490,000,000	jagged,,bad	4332	12 doe lax-ing 25,000
Saturn,	pat ox hide 79402	toy-ing 900,000,000	box plat,,up	10,759	7 brix-ing 18,000
Georgium,	fool bauble 35115	braying 1800,000,000	fox helm,,due	30,456	2 poiz-ing 7,000
Moon,	dice rex 2180	doe hash 240,000	final,,n	365	6 dad tax 2,200

The way to get off this table in a few minutes, is to begin with the name of the Planet, and read to the end of the line; and you will observe that the first word or words stand for the diameter, the second for the distance, the third for the annual period, and the fourth for the hourly motions.

Square miles on the surface of the Sun—*Bar the door Tabby*, 1,828,911,000,000.

Cubic miles in the solidity of the Sun—*Digdeal pope bible beg pay*, 232,577,115,137,000,000.

Any number of noughts may be expressed, by using words that end in y, or has only a y, that is counted in it. For instance, the distance of the fixed Star, Gamma, in *Draconis*, according to Doctor Bradley, is 38,000,000,000,000; and may be expressed by words, thus—*fairy eye*.

# RHETORIC.



Example of an Oration, divided into Parts.



*Address of St. Paul to Agrippa,*

ACTS 26, 2 v.



An Oration is divided as follows, except in some, which have no *refutation*.—In learning this, or any other Oration, put the *Exordium*, or beginning into the 1st square; the *Narration*, into the 2d, &c. as they are numbered. The *Confirmation* being long I have divided it for Example into *four parts*, so that it will take up the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th squares. The *Refutation* will be in the 8th, and the *Peroration*, or Conclusion, in the 9th. In directing the eye to the Squares while you are getting this off, you will be able to refer to any part of it instantly. In dividing a piece of prose and associating it with the Squares, take care not to break off too abruptly from one part to the other, but let the period be compleat, before you go to the next square, otherwise you will be apt to perplex yourself, by breaking the thread of the discourse.



## I.—EXORDIUM.

“I think myself happy King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused [of the Jews; especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews; wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently.”

## II.—NARRATION.

“My manner of life from my youth, which was at first among my own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews, which knew me from the beginning, (if they would testify) that after the straitest sect of our Religion, I lived a Pharisee. And now I stand and am judged, for the hope of the promise made of God unto our Fathers: unto which promise, our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come: for which hope's sake, King Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.”

## III.—PROPOSITION.

“Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?”

## IV.—CONFIRMATION.

“I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth. Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the Saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them, and I punished them oft in every

synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.——V. Whereupon, as I went to Damascus, with authority and commission from the chief priests; at mid-day, O King! I saw in the way a light from Heaven, above the brightness of the Sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me. And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the goad.——VI. And I said, who art thou Lord? and he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest. But rise and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister, and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them, which are sanctified through that faith which is in me.——VII. Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision: but shewed, first unto them of Damascus, and afterwards to those of Jerusalem, and through all the country of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent of their sins, and turn unto God; performing deeds, worthy of that repentance which they profess.”

#### VIII.—REPUTATION.

“For these causes, the Jews caught me in the Temple, and went about to kill me with their own

hands. Having therefore, obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses have declared should be: that Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should discover light unto the people, and to the Gentiles."

### IX.—PERORATION, or CONCLUSION.

"I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness. For the King knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely: for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him, for this thing was not done in a corner. King Agrippa, belevest thou the prophets? I know that thou belevest. I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day were both almost, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."

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### BLANK VERSE.

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Blank verse may be divided according to fancy, as you may put only one line in each square, or *one, two, or three* periods, according as the connection runs.—Here as in all other instances, take advantage of all the imagery that offer; as this will never fail to assist you in learning it with facility; also look in the squares while learning each

Part, otherwise there can be no association between the eye and the place of locallity.

*An Example, from part of NORVAL.*

- 1 My name is Norval : on the Grampian hills  
My father feeds his flock : a frugal swain,  
Whose constant cares were to increase his store,  
And keep his only son, myself, at home.
- 2 For I had heard of battles, and I longed  
To follow to the field some warlike Lord ;  
And Heaven soon granted what my sire denied.
- 3 This moon which rose last night round as my shield  
Had not yet filled her horns, when by her light,  
A band of fierce barbarians, from the hills,  
Rush'd like a torrent down upon the vale,  
Sweeping our flocks and herds.

You will perceive this is to be put in the *first*, *second*, and *third* squares ; and here are a variety of images to assist you in attaining it. In the *first* part, bring before your view as you look towards the square, Norval, the hills, the father, the flock, &c.—In the *second*, fancy to yourself the din of war, the clash of swords, and that you are going to the field of battle, &c.—In the *third*, bring before the eye of the mind, the moon, shield, band of barbarians, &c. and depend upon it, if you follow this mode of using the imagination, you will not only learn things in one fourth part of the time, but it will be more permanently fixed in the memory. Any speech, harrangue, &c. that you hear drop from the lips of another person, you may associate with the squares of the Wall opposite you ; paying attention to the discourse with

your ears, and keeping your eye fixed on the Wall.  
 When you hear the speaker going to make a close,  
 you may prepare to go to another square, putting  
 what portion you think proper into each.

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## OF VERSE.

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In learning verse put each Stanza into a square,  
 and in this as in all other things, just take a glance  
 at the book, and take off a couple of lines, or four  
 if you like it, and look towards the square repeating  
 them over till you have quite fixed them in the  
 memory, employing all the imagery that offers.



## GILDEROY;

By CAMPBELL.

1

The last, the fatal hour is come,  
 That bears my love from me :  
 I hear the dead note of the drum,  
 I mark the gallows-tree.

2

The bell has toll'd ; it shakes my heart ;  
 The trumpet speaks thy name ;  
 And must my Gilderoy depart,  
 To bear a death of shame ?

3

No bosom trembles for thy doom ;  
 No mourner wipes a tear ;  
 The gallows' foot is all thy tomb,  
 The sledge is all thy bier.

4

Oh, Gilderoy ! bethought we then  
 So soon, so sad, to part,  
 When first, in Roslin's lovely glen,  
 You triumph'd o'er my heart.

5

Your locks they glitter'd to the sheen,  
 Your hunter garb was trim ;  
 And graceful was the ribbon green,  
 That bound your manly limb.

6

Ah ! little thought I to deplore  
 These limbs in fetters bound ;  
 Or hear, upon thy scaffold floor,  
 The midnight hammer's sound.

7

Ye cruel, cruel, that combin'd  
 The guiltless to pursue ;  
 My Gilderoy was ever kind,  
 He could not injure you.

8

A long adieu ! but where shall fly  
 Thy widow all forlorn,  
 When every mean and cruel eye  
 Regards my woe with scorn.

9

Yes ! they will mock thy widow's tears,

And hate thine orphan boy ;  
 Alas ! his infant beauty wears  
 The form of Gilderoy.

## 10

Then will I seek the dreary mound  
 That wraps thy mouldering clay ;  
 And weep and linger on the ground,  
 And sigh my heart away !

The imagery that will assist you in this first verse is, a *clock*, or *watch*, (to put you in mind of the hour)—the *drum*, and the *gallies*;—and these things you must fancy in your first square. In the second verse, bring before your imagination the *bell* tolling, the *trumpet* sounding, and Gilderoy walking from the square, and so on with the rest. Where there are no particular objects, the imagination with a little practise, may be used so strongly as to fancy the beginning of each verse or sentence, as well as the most significant words printed in the compartments, in some striking colour, and on a very large scale; for it is astonishing how the imagination is fertilized by this mode of study, I am well aware that some persons will say, how can I fancy things which I do not see? But let me ask them what can be more easy than to bring before the eye of the mind, any objects that we are acquainted with, and fix them in the places of locallity? Suppose a house, or dog, is named to me, altho' the animals are not in reality before me, yet being acquainted with them, how easy is it to bring the image of each before me? If images then, will remind us of what we would call forth, the utility of using them must be obvious to every reflecting mind.

## LOGARITHMS.

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To recollect the Logarithm of any number is only to substitute one word expressive of the number, and take another word or words to denote the decimal. There is no need of any number to express the index, for whoever has the least knowledge of Logarithms, knows that the index is always one less than the number of figures the integer contains,

*Examples.*—*Log. of 11, 19, 95, 120, 256.*

No.	Log.	No.	Index.	Log.
Log. <i>cube,</i>	<i>zakibfit,</i>	—	11—1,	04139
Log. <i>cat,</i>	<i>duperpail,</i>	—	19—1,	27875
Log. <i>tail,</i>	<i>tippopad,</i>	—	95—1,	97772
Log. <i>bedoz,</i>	<i>zippitbar,</i>	—	120—2,	07918
Log. <i>dalem,</i>	<i>hozrodes,</i>	—	256—2,	40824

This must be found of wonderful use to persons who would wish to recollect Logarithms for solving many necessary problems, when a book is not at hand.



## SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

This also, consisting of numbers, it is only to apply one word for the whole number, and another word or words for the decimal parts, joining it to the name of the thing which it concerns.

### *Examples.*

SULPHURIC OF COMMERCE.—IRON.—SILVER.  
—GOLD.—PLATINUM.

Sulf aci,	<i>beau,</i>	<i>ton,</i>	— 7—	900 .
Iro	<i>pea,</i>	<i>nailzi,</i>	— 1—	650 .
Silver	<i>box,</i>	<i>soaper,</i>	— 10—	478 .
Gol	<i>beat,</i>	<i>fen,</i>	— 19—	300 .
Plati	<i>dig,</i>	<i>voze-ing,</i>	— 23—	000 .

You will perceive in most instances, that I have only taken a part of the name of each, as they more easily glide into the words united to express the numbers; but this is all optional, and you may make out your own associations as it pleaseth you best; these are sufficient for your Example. I may confidently affirm that the Specific Gravity of 500 bodies, may by this method, be got by heart in a few hours.

## LOGIC.

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In reading Logic the compartments will greatly assist you, if you associate the parts of each chapter with them. We will take for Example the divisions of a *Proposition*.

. A Proposition has four species enumerated ; i. e. the *exclusive*, *exceptive*, *comparative*, and *inceptive* or *desitive*.

As this is a thing which we do not want to call forth in any particular succession, as the 10th, 15th, &c. as in Chronology, or Botany, we may begin with any square of either of the Walls instead of the Floor.—I advise the Wall that fronts you, which will always be your second ; then in the ceiling number of that Wall, (20) put the explanation of the Proposition. In the 21st square will be placed the *exclusive* part—in the 22d, the *exceptive*—in the 23d, the *comparative*—and in the 24th, the *inceptive* or *desitive* ; and any thing else that concerns this chapter may be put in the following squares according to the judgment of the Student,—A little practise will make it very easy.

Let me again remind you not to look continually at the book (for if you do there can be no association between the eye and the place of locality) but take a mere glance at the book, and catch as much at a time as you can contain for the moment, and look steadfastly towards the square and repeat it till you are perfect.—You may be assured that

there is as strong an association between the eye and the place of locality, as there is between the ear and any note in Music ; only people in general are total strangers to the former, while many are familiar with the latter ; and the reason is because the association of *objects* and *ideas*, with the *loci* of places, have never been taught by any of the Schools to be put into practise ; but was this mode to be adopted it would save much time and trouble, in the prosecution of many laborious studies.

## BOTANY.

The names of the classes and orders in Botany may be learned in a few minutes. Look to the 1st square, and pronounce Monandria—2d, Diandria, &c. The word joined to the class contains the number of orders in each. This being once learned, you may call it forth in any order as the 5th, 10th, &c. You may recollect the 15th class immediately by fancying you see a Tea-tray hung up in your 15th square, as the two first syllables of the one nearly agree in sound with the other. The 5th class will be remembered by seeing in the square a *pen*, and an *ape*—the pen will remind you of *Pentandria*, and the word *ape* will give you the number of orders.—To assist those unacquainted with the Greek, many other objects may be taken advantage of, to facilitate the learning these names.—Remember that the first 13 classes all end in *andria*.

No.	Classes.	Orders.	Orders.
1	Monandria's	<i>doe</i>	2
2	Diandria's,	<i>foe</i>	3
3	Triandria's,	<i>foe</i>	3
4	Tetandria's,	<i>hoe</i>	4
5	Pentandria's,	<i>ape</i>	7
6	Hexandria's,	<i>owl</i>	5
7	Heptandria's,	<i>oak</i> ,	4

No.	Classes.	Orders.	Orders.
8	Octandria's,	hoe	4
9	Enneandria's,	wig	3
10	Decandria's,	wine	6
11	Dodecandria's,	wine	6
12	Icosandria's,	oil	5
13	Polyandria's,	wine	6
14	Didynamia's,	ode	2
15	Tetradynamia's,	weed	2
16	Monadelphia's,	ear,	8
17	Diadelphia's,	hoe	4
18	Polyadelphia's,	yoke	4
19	Syngenesia's,	owl	5
20	Gynandria's,	toe	9
21	Monœcia's,	box	10
22	Diœcia's,	book	14
23	Polygamia's,	ague	3
24	Cyrtogamia's,	oil	5

The orders are taken from Dr. Turton's System of Nature.

N. B. Whatever else concerns the systematic tables of Botany may be united to this.

## MINERALOGY.

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Nothing can be more easy, than to be able to refer to the different classes of Mineralogy, by the assistance of the compartments; for these things being all conspicuous objects, it is only to bring before the eye of the mind all such as compose a class, into that square which gives the number of the class.

Examples.—The first class is composed of such bodies as will yield to the friction of a file, and such as will not yield to the friction of a file.—To put you in mind of this class, fancy you see a file lying in your first square, and a piece of some metal, and a diamond,—the first will yield to the friction of the file, and the other will not.—The second class is known by rubbing the angular parts of one mineral, against the angular parts of another mineral—in this square then, you may fancy that you see minerals of square and triangular shapes, &c. To bring to your recollection these bodies which constitute the third class, imagine you see a hammer in your third square; as such things that yield to the stroke of a hammer (but with difficulty) and such as are brittle, (as glass;) and such as are crumbling, (as chalk, &c.) belong to this class. In this manner, may all the classes in Mineralogy be associated with the different squares; and this systematic arrangement, prevents that confusion in the mind, which often occurs when the memory is unassisted by the imagination.

## CHEMISTRY.

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Every thing wherein numbers are concerned in Chemistry, may be greatly assisted by this Science.

To express the number of degrees of heat sufficient to reduce any body to that state of fluidity called the melting point.—Join to the name of the thing a word that is expressive of the number of degrees.—Example: Lead melts at 504 degrees of heat;—Bismuth, 576;—Tin, 442;—Wax, 143; and may be expressed by words, thus,—Lead, *lets*—Bis, *lupin*—Tin, *hooked*—Wax, *booked*. The constituent parts of bodies may likewise be easily remembered. We will take for Example, that of Wax.—100 parts of Wax contain

82.28 of Carbon:

17.72 of Hydrogen:

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100.00

The first word being an whole number, and the second the decimal part of an hundred, you must take two words, then the first will denote the whole number, and the second the decimal part, which united to the radical part of the word will stand thus—Carbo *red*, *deer*—Hydro *cap*, *pucl*. You will perceive that (*red*) is 82 whole numbers, and (*deer*) 28 parts, &c.

## THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice 2 hoe	3 times 3 tie	4 times 4 cane
3 aim	4 bid	5 deze
4 air	5 boil	6 dose
5 box	6 bar	7 dare
6 bud	7 dub	8 feed
7 bake	8 dose	9 fan
8 cane	9 dupe	10 box
9 bar	10 fix	11 house
10 doze	11 gag	12 hire
11 djed	12 fan	
12 dose		
5 times 5 deal	6 times 6 fan	7 times 7 heat
6 fix	7 hide	8 line
7 feel	8 hire	9 mug
8 size	9 loose	10 poize
9 hail	10 mix	11 pop
10 lax	11 man	12 rake
11 wall	12 pad	
12 mix		
8 times 8 muse	9 times 9 rob	10 times 10 bow
9 pad	10 tax	11 cubox
10 rex	11 vote	12 cadiz
11 rare	12 coaxer	
12 tan		
11 times 11 caduce	12 times 12 bookho	
12 beged		



Before the pupil enters on this table, let him be made perfect, in the small numerals, and he will most certainly accomplish it in *two or three hours* without difficulty, as I have often found by experience. I have not given a repetition of the same numbers, as is too often done, to the great annoyance and perplexity of the child, as well as trouble to the teacher.—I see no necessity for a child's repeating 4 times 8, and 8 times 4; 5 times 7, and 7 times 5, &c. for if the numbers are learned one way, it is sufficient. I never found, if I pointed out to the young tyro, that the product was always the same, whether the greater or the lesser number was the multiplier, but he easily comprehended it. If a pupil then is once told that 8 times 4, is the same as 4 times 8, &c. he will no doubt recollect it; but this need not be commented on at all, till he comes to put the rule into practise, lest it may serve to perplex, rather than instruct.—Let the table be learned exactly as it stands,—thus, 4 times 6 *dose*—4 times 7 *dare*, &c.—then ask how many *dose* and *dare* amount to, and if the pupil is perfect in the numerals, he will instantly answer. The reason why children in general are so long attaining this table, in the usual manner is, because there being so many numbers to be remembered, they produce the utmost confusion in the mind.

## FOREIGN GRAMMAR.

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The application of this Science to Foreign Grammar, I have many times incontestibly proved by taking a boy from a Lancasterian (or any charity school) and have taught him to conjugate a Latin Verb thro' all its moods, persons, and tenses, in *two hours*; not merely repeated the terminations, (for this alone is a silly thing) but has given the English, as he proceeded, or in any manner asked him. In the month of June, 1813, when at Greenwich, I took a boy from the charity school of that town, who knew not a particle of Grammar, and taught him to conjugate *two Latin Verbs* in about *three hours*. When lecturing in Dublin in the month of February, 1814, a lad from the Lancasterian-school, School-street; after *six hours* instruction, conjugated *four Latin Verbs*, carrying them all thro' at the same time, giving the English to each, to the great astonishment of all present.

The plan is this—I write it out, and put the first syllable of the verb or verbs, down only at the beginning, directing the learner to add it to each termination as he proceeds; I also point out to him the different endings, observing that the second person singular ends in *s*, the third in *t*, the first person plural ends in *mus*, the second in *tis*, and the third in *nt*. I set down the persons but once, i. e. in the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, and

after explaining them to the boy, and telling him that they must be applied in the same manner to all the Tenses (with the trifling variation of the second and third person singular,) I proceed to instruct him how to put each Tense in a square, and how to know his Tenses by his auxiliary verbs English; for instance, if I were to ask him where he would find his Preterperfect Indicative Mood, he would answer in his *third square*; and further observe, that he knew it by the verb *have*. I have found by experience, that a boy will conjugate two or four verbs together, in nearly the same time that he will one, when arranged in the manner following; for after he is gone thro' the Present Tense, Indicative, he will proceed with as much ease as if it was but one. Make him repeat the Latin and English of the verbs that he is to conjugate till he is perfect, as *amo*, I love---*moneo*, I advise, &c. so that he may comprehend the meaning of each. Begin by putting the Indicative Mood, Present Tense of all the four verbs into the first square, and read them across, as *amo*, I love; *Moneo*, I advise; *Rego*, I rule; *Audio*, I hear, &c. You perceive that each Tense is to occupy a square, as they are numbered, except that I have put the *Preterperfect*, and the *Future* Tenses, Potential Mood, in the same square, (the 9) as there is no difference in the ending of these, but in the first person.

Whatever objections some persons may have to this mode of learning the declensions of nouns and verbs, I can assure them from experience, that a boy will master them in one *eighth part* of the time which he can by the usual method. First, because the verbs being arranged in this manner, the task appears much less than it is, and the learner is

thereby encouraged to proceed. Secondly, by putting each declension of a noun and adjective, or each Tense of a verb in a different square prevents embarrassment; for by directing the eye to the place, and repeating each particular till perfect, a strong association arises between the eye of the mind, and the place of locality, (the same as there is between the ear and a note in music) and when the pupil is asked for any person in any Tense, he knows immediately where to look for that Tense, and thereby is not likely to confound one with another.

Each adjective may also be united to its corresponding substantive, and both declined together; this would save much time, besides, the pupil would learn at once to join them—as *bona musa*, &c.

In giving directions for learning every thing which concerns the squares, I have continually admonished the Student not to pore intensely on the page, but give a mere glance at it, and take off just as much at once as the mind will contain for the moment, and look towards the square repeating it till perfect; and thus proceed with the next portion. Without looking at the place of locality, while learning any thing, there will be no association between the eye of the mind and the place; it moreover enlivens the faculties, and entirely prevents that stupidity which often occurs, by too earnestly fixing the eye for a long time on the same spot, i. e. the book.

# LATIN VERBS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

## I.—INDICATIVE MOOD,

*PRESENT TENSE,—Do.*

**Amo, to love—Moneo, to advise—Rego, to rule—  
Audio, to hear.**

(Am)o, I do—	(Mon)eo, I do—	(Re)go, I do—	(Aud)io, I do,
— as, thou dost — es,	— as, thou dost — es,	— as, thou dost — es,	— as, thou dost — is,
— at, he doth — et,	— at, he doth — et,	— at, he doth — et,	— at, he doth — it,
— amus, we — emus,	— amus, we — emus,	— amus, we — emus,	— amus, we — imus,
— atis, ye — etis,	— atis, ye — etis,	— atis, ye — etis,	— atis, ye — itis,
— ant, they — ent,	— ant, they — ent,	— ant, they — ent,	— ant, they — iunt.

## II.—PRÆTERIMPERFECT TENSE.—Did,

— abam,	— eham,	— gebam,	— iebam,
— abas,	— ebas,	— gebas,	— iebas,
— abat,	— ebat,	— gebat,	— iebat,
— abamus,	— ehamus,	— gebamus,	— iebamus,
— abatis,	— ebatis,	— gebatis,	— iebatis,
— abant	— ebant,	— gebant,	— iebant.

## III.—PRÆTERPERFECT TENSE.—Have.

— avi,	— ui	Rex-i	— ivi
— avisti,	— uisti	— isti	— ivisti
— avit,	— uit	— it	— ivit
— avimus,	— uimus,	— imus,	— ivimus,
— avistis,	— uistis,	— istis,	— ivistis,
— averunt, vel	— uerunt,	— erunt, vel	— iverunt,
— avere,	— veluere,	— er,	— vel ivere

IV.—PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.—*Had.*

Am—averam,	Mon—ueram,	Rex—eram,	Aud—iveram,
— avertas,	— ueras,	— eras,	— ievras,
— averat,	— uerat,	— erat,	— iverat,
— averamus,	— ueramus,	— eramus,	— iveramus,
— averatis,	— ueratis,	— eratis,	— iveratis,
— averant,	— uerant,	— erant,	— iverant.

V.—FUTURE TENSE.—*Shall or will.*

— abo,	— ebo,	— gam,	— iam,
— abis,	— ebis,	— ges,	— ies,
— abit,	— ebit,	— get,	— iet,
— abimus,	— ebimus,	— gemus,	— iemus,
— abitis,	— ebitis,	— getis,	— ietis,
— abunt,	— ebunt,	— gent,	— ient.

## VI.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.—*No First Person Singular.*

a,ato, love thou, or do thou love	—e,eto	—ge,gito,	—i,ito,
et,ato, love he, or let him love	—eat,eto,	—gat,gito,	—iat,ito,
emus, love we, or let us love	—eamus,	—gamus,	—iamus,
ate,atote, love ye, or do ye love	—ete,etote,	gite,gitote,	—ite,itote,
ent,anto, love they, or let them	—eant,		—iant,
love,	—ento,	—gant,gunto,	—unto,

## VII.—POTENTIAL MOOD,

PRESENT TENSE.—*May or can.*

Am—em,	Mon—eam,	Re—gam,	Aud—iam,
— es,	— eas,	— gas,	— ias,
— et,	— eat,	— gat,	— iat,
— emus,	— eamus,	— gamus,	— iamus,
— etis,	— eatis,	— gatis,	— iatis,
— ent,	— eant,	— gant,	— iant.

VIII.—PRETERIMPERFECT TENSE.—*Might or could.*

erem,	erem,	gerem,	irem,
eres,	eres,	geres,	ires,
eret,	eret,	geret,	iret,
eremus,	eremus,	geremus,	iremus,
eretis,	eretis,	geretis,	iretis,
erent,	erent,	gerent,	irent,

IX.—PRETERPERFECT TENSE.—(*Should have*) *first person ends in erim. And the Future Tense, (shall have)\* first person ends in ero.*

{ future } aveto,	{ future } uerio,	{ future } erero,	{ future } ivero.
averim,	uerim,	Rexerim,	iverim,
averis,	ueris,	eris,	iveris,
averit,	uerit,	erit,	iverit,
averimus,	uerimus,	erimus,	iverimus,
averitis,	ueritis,	eritis,	iveritis,
averint,	uerint,	erint,	iverint,

X.—PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE.—*Would have.*

avissem,	uisssem,	issem,	ivissem
avisses,	uisses,	isses,	ivisses,
avisset,	uisset,	isset,	ivisset,
avissemus,	uisssemus,	issemus,	ivissemus,
avissetis,	uissetis,	issetis,	ivissetis,
avissent,	uissent,	issent,	ivissent,

## XI.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterim- perfect Tense.	{ Amare, to love,—Monere, to advise, Regere, to rule,—Audire, to hear.
Preter. and Preter- pluperfect Tense.	{ Amavisse, to have loved,—Monuisse, to have advised, Rexisse, to have ruled,—Audivisse, to have heard.

\* This is the only difference between the Preterperfect Tense (Potential Mood) and the Future, except that we use the words (should have) with the former, and (shall have) with the latter.

*Future Tense.* { Amaturum esse, to be about love,  
 Monitum esse, to be about to advise,  
 Rectum esse, to be about to rule,  
 Auditum esse, to be about to hear.

## XII.—GERUNDS.

Amandi, *in* loving, Monendi, Regendi, Audiendi,  
 Amando, *in* loving, Monendo, Regendo, Audiendo,  
 Amandum, to love, Monendum, Regendum, Audiendum.

## XIII.—SUPINES.

*Active*—Amatum, to love, —Monitum, —Rectum, —Auditum  
*Passive*—Amatu, to be loved, —Monitu, —Rectu, —Auditu

## XIV.—PARTICIPLES.

*Present Tense.* —Amans, loving, Monens, Regens, Audiens  
*Future in rus.* —Amaturus, about to love, Moniturus, Rectu-  
 rus, Auditorus.

FINIS.





